

INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

127 2222, NO. 1045.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVII NO. 72---

BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 25 1929

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons.
		Aden with	
1929		All	
		vessels	
		will	
30 Mar.	Maloja x	now	20,637
6 Apr.	Ranchi		16,600
13 "	Ranpura	sail	16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Naldra	direct	16,688
4 May	Viceroy of India		19,000
11 "	Manila	from	10,446
18 "	Kaimar-Hind		11,618
25 "	Nackunda x	Bombay	16,672
1 June	Macedonia		11,646
8 "	Morea		10,954
15 "	Razmak	without	10,602
22 "	Mooltan		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi	tranship-	16,619
6 July	Rajputana	ment	16,608
13 "	Manila		10,946
20 "	Maloja	at	20,637
27 "	Kaimar-Hind		11,618
3 Aug.	Ranpura	Aden.	16,601
10 "	Macedonia		11,620
17 "	Naldra		16,688
24 "	Razmak		10,602
31 "	Malwa		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamer from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:-

1st and 2nd Saloon, Saloon.

To London and back by Sea. £105 £75

To London and back via

Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across

France in both directions. £120 £90

To Marseilles and back. £100 £72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
18th Apr.	Donola *	8441
Dumana	8427	Stockwell
Donola	8442	Kilson
		25th July

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:-

Single, Return.

Bombay to Plymouth A 504 £112

Bombay to Plymouth B 560 £105

Bombay to Plymouth C 598 £98

SHIPPING



THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:-

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHAstra

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About	Steamers	Colombo and
1929		
20th Mar.	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
28th "	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th "	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Naldra	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929	Via	Karachi via Port Okha & Outch Mandvi.
25th Mar.	Vita	
27th "	Barjora	Busrch via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th "	Khandalla	East & South Africa.
29th "	Varela	Busrch via Karachi.
30th "	Chakla	Karachi via Port Okha, Dwarika & Outch Mandvi.
3rd April	Ellora	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrch.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Seiyo Maru	6550	22 Mar.	29 Mar.
Katori Maru	10000	25 Mar.	3 April
*Akita Maru	3817	25 Mar.	7 "
*Ceylon Maru	4905	30 "	12 "
Atsuta Maru	8000	4 Apr.	@17 "
Sado Maru	6898	4 Apr.	18 "
*Tottori Maru	6973	16 "	30 "
Kashima Maru	10000	20 Apr.	@1 May
Yamaguchi Maru	3807	20 Apr.	4 "
Awa Maru	6028	30 "	14 "
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	@15 "

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Hakozaki Maru	10500	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru	10400	18 "	5 May
Kitano Maru	8000	2 May	0 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Korea Maru	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru	22000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hammam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 90 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoonut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoonut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.

J. Tirath & Co., Bander Rd., Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcour" Kandi.



INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End Rs. 22-12 Rs. 12.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,998

(2) Total Undivided Reserves, Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 92 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply, 42-43, BOMBAY STREET.

THE East West

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:- SECRETARIES Bombay.

INSURANCE

Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:-

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

DISABILITY BENEFITS

Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:-

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co., Secretaries and Managers, The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED the services of an INDIAN GOVERNMENT for the Sisters of the Rajaji Sahib. Must be able to teach English Music and needle work and know Gujarati. Preference will be given to a Gujarati Hindu Lady. Give full particulars regarding qualifications and previous employment and state pay expected. Apply to the DEWAN, Chhoti Udepur State.

31991

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of "Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahabaleswar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangam (4) Meshana, (5) Vankar, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalpat Jn. (8) Porbandar, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamnag, (13) Dhavali, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathiras. Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG INDIAN 35, travelled Europe, good knowledge English French, German, Arabic, Hindustani long experience in business offers services for Indian firms in any part of Europe also willing to act as companion or secretary for Indian gentlemen travelling Europe. Please write particulars to Box No. 2263 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1519

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—An handsome and educated girl of Visnagar Community for an A. aged 27, serving in one of the leading educational institutions of the United Provinces and possessing landed property monthly income upwards of Rs. 1000. Photos can be exchanged. Correspondence Box No. 2262 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1516

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS will take place at the 2nd of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, TUESDAY, the 26th March at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) through Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.

31958

HOTELS.

CUTTA HOTEL LD.

Capore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Arrangements—Home comforts. Family suits available. Charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-2-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Second Criminal Sessions of 1929 are required to attend the Sessions Court on the first floor of the High Court Building on TUESDAY, 26th March, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Second Criminal Sessions of 1929 are required to attend the Sessions Court on the second floor of the High Court Building on TUESDAY, 26th March, 1929, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1929 having been DISSOLVED, gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for that Sessions are not required to attend Court any further.

Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1929.

31988

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

ON account of the Holi holiday on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1929, passengers holding week-end tickets are allowed to complete the return journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1929.

EXCEPTION
Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 25 Down arriving Poona at 12-33 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 22-3-1929.

31987

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

AT the request of the Samasta Nagar Mandal, the B. B. & C. I. Railway will, provided a sufficient number of passengers offer themselves, run a special train for the Nagar community leaving Bombay, Ahmedabad by the 15th/16th April, 1929, for Dakor, Muttra, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Gaya, Jagannathpuri, Ayodhya, Lucknow, Hardwar, Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Abu Road, Sidhpur and Vadnagar returning to Bombay/Ahmedabad on or about 15th May 1929.

CHEAP FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.
Rs.	267-8	130-15-0	65-1-0

CHEAP FARES FROM AHMEDABAD.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.
Rs.	227-12-0	114-1-0	56-10-0

Accommodation for third class passengers at 4 to a compartment on Broad Gauge and 3 to a compartment on Metro Gauge.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway where tickets can be booked and accommodation reserved, etc. In the event of the special train being cancelled for any reason fares will be refunded.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager,
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Church Gate, Bombay.
23rd March, 1929.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Easter Holiday Express TO LONAVLA

A SPECIAL EASTER HOLIDAY EXPRESS for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers and their servants will run from Victoria Terminus to Lonavla on THURSDAY, 28th March and will return from Lonavla to Bombay on TUESDAY, 2nd April.

TIMINGS:

28th March 1929: BOMBAY to LONAVLA.			2nd April 1929: LONAVLA to BOMBAY.		
V. Terminus	Dep.	16-30	Lonavla	Dep.	8-30
Neral	Arr.	17-46	Reversing	Arr.	8-45
	Dep.	17-52		Dep.	8-50
Karjat	Arr.	18-11	Karjat	Arr.	9-23
	Dep.	18-17		Dep.	9-27
Reversing	Arr.	19-00	Neral	Arr.	9-41
	Dep.	19-14		Dep.	9-44
Lonavla	Arr.	19-25	V. Terminus	Arr.	11-5
	on	28-3-29			

Intending passengers are requested to book their seats at the Enquiry Office, Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1929.
31989

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,

Ag. Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 29th and 30th instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th March, 1929.

31974

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a Statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1929.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
M. P. DADACHANJI,
Liquidators.

31964

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 6th April next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at "Grange House" near the Majestic Hotel, Wodehouse Road, valuable household furniture such as dining tables and chairs, sideboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, book-cases, bedsteads, writing tables, sofas, hat-stands, rich glass, crockery and platedware, screens, ice-chests, tapestries, easy-chairs, carpets, etc., etc.

The property of J. W. Mackison, Esq., C.I.E., Special Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF VACANT LAND AT SEWREE AND RIPON ROAD AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 68 of 1907 (Bai Zainabai and another vs. Bai Sarobai and others) and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 16th January, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 18th April next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All those two vacant pieces of land admeasuring together about 3,244 sq. yards situate at Sewri, bearing Collector's Last Rent Roll Nos. 14384, 14433, Laughton Survey Nos. 1, 2/2371, 2A/2374 and assessed together by the Municipality under Ward No. 1242, Street No. 170 and bounded on the East by the property of Dorabji Cursetji, on the North by the property of Narayan Moroba and on the South and West by the property of Mr. Noorani.

On FRIDAY, the 19th April next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road,

AUCTION SALE

admeasuring about 6977 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 624, New No. A11433, Old Survey No. 269, New Survey No. 13536, Cadastral Survey No. 1739 & Byella Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 3877 (13AA), etc., Street Nos. 64 LLA, etc. and bounded on the East by the property of Sammel Isaji and Syed Husein bin Ismail, on the West by Ripon Road, on the North partly by the property of Soondas Malji Jetha and partly by the property of Rastomji Wadia and on the South by the property of Joomabhai Shrif Khatai.

On MONDAY, the 22nd April next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, admeasuring about 185 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Rent Roll No. 1828, Last Rent Roll No. 5807, Laughton Survey No. 8618 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2125, Street Nos. 175, 177 and bounded on the North by the property of Dayalchand Moolakehand, on the East by Sweepers' passage, on the West by the property of Maneekchand Lalji and on the South by Bazar Gate Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT TULSI PIPE ROAD, OFF FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1230 of 1926 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Gopalji Ramji and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 8th April next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

All that piece of vacant land of Foras freehold tenure situate at Tulsi Pipe Road, off Ferguson Road, Parel, admeasuring about 24120 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 292, 318, 694, 700, 748, 749, 673, New Nos. C12301, 12664, New Survey Nos. 212759, 112756, Cadastral Survey No. 162 (part) of Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1058(2), 1062(2), Street Nos. 63A, 67A and bounded on the East partly by the property formerly of the Sun Mills Co., Ltd. and now of the Madhavrao Seindhi Mills Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway, on the West by Tulsi Pipe Road on the North partly by a piece of land which Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in Suit No. 1230 of 1926 has contracted to sell to the members of the Yarkari Samaj and partly by the property of Manilal Harilal and another and partly by Sun Mill Road and on the South by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "Kasinath Bungalow", Napean Sea Road, valuable household furniture such as Jacobean dining table and chairs, sideboards, bedsteads, sweet tone cottage piano, gramophone, Chesterfield drawing-room suites, writing and wash-hand tables, book-cases, chest of drawers, easy chairs, armchairs, zootahs, rich glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, meat safe, screens, ice chest, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 19th April next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road,

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Exclusive Home of Talkies and Synchronized Pictures.
At 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

SEE AND HEAR

THE WEDDING MARCH

AN ENTIRELY

ERIC VON STROHEIM

CREATION

WITH

FAY WRAY

One of the most remarkable motion pictures of the age.

It is Gorgeous and Spectacular!

It is produced with the Von Stroheim master touch.

It is a story of unusual scope and power.

It presents an exceptional cast headed by Von Stroheim himself.

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Daring Mystery Melodrama of a Flying Squadron:—

THE LEGION OF THE CONDEMNED

With the Screen's New Star Pair of Lovers:—

FAY WRAY & GARY COOPER

A band of men seeking death in the air to cover the regrets in their lives—

courting danger, seeking thrills, inviting disaster in one final attempt to forget their pasts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

THE ENGLISH PLAYERS

Present

EASY VIRTUE

The Great Sex Play by Noel Coward.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Cinema To-day at 6-30 p.m.

WIDE OPEN

FEATURING

DICK GRACE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY, April 1st, at 6 P.M.

The Distinguished Shakespearean Actor

WALTER HUNT

Sometime Sole Examiner in

Elocution to the Education

Department of New South

Wales, Australia. Lecturer

on Shakespearean Interpretation to the N. S. Wales State

Conservatorium.

In scenes from the Immortal Plays

of

SHAKESPEARE

"To hear Walter Hunt is to realise

the glory and the majesty of the

English Language"

Sydney "SUN"

"Has no peer as a speaker of Blank

Verse"

Melbourne "AGE"

"A Master of Elocution"

"THE STATESMAN"

Prices:—Rs. 2/-, Re. 1/-, As. 8/-

PLUE TAX.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A MARVELLOUS

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER

SPECTACLE

A GREAT TALE OF

UNTAMED LOVE!

JOHN GILBERT

in

THE COSSACKS

Tolstoi's Famous Novel.

10 Fascinating Reels.

SPECTACULAR

AND COLOURFUL

Marvellous Horsemanship.

Book Your Seats Early.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

Sat., Sun., Mon. & Fri. Special Matinee

at 3-30 p.m.

A Plot that overflows with excitement

and suspense

"DOUBLING

WITH

DANGER"

Starring RICHARD TALMADGE

Also showing

GAMA & PETERSON

Wrestling Contest held at Patiala.

BOOKS on INDIA.

22 Uniform Cloth-Bound Volumes

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th (New)

edition.

RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.

RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

SIR J. C. BOSE.

SIR P. C. RAY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

48 Million Acres under Cotton

SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER
PRICES BEFORE HARVEST
PERIOD

New Crop Outlook

We have received the following cotton review from Messrs. Newall & Clayton, dated Liverpool 5th March:

The daily range of fluctuations in the May position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest	Lowest
Tuesday, 26 Feb.	10.58	10.17
Wednesday, 27 Feb.	10.56	10.50
Thursday, 28 Feb.	10.62	10.57
Friday, 1 Mar.	10.62	10.54
Saturday, 2 Mar.	10.62	10.60
Monday, 4 Mar.	10.61	10.59
Today's Price.		
May	10.65	9.80

The market during the past week has displayed a very firm undertone, and prices have slowly appreciated to new high levels for the year.

The technical strength of the old crop situation is now becoming more manifest. Hedge selling from the South is so small that at times a marked scarcity of contracts develops and an upward trend in prices follows the steady calling by the trade. There are also signs of increasing outside interest in the commodity, influenced mainly by the continued unfavourable weather in the Belt delaying farm work. Hester's estimate of fertilizer sales for the past seven months at 1,187,000 tons as compared with 1,728,000 tons in the same period a year ago and the encouraging trade reports from America and Lancashire.

There is no doubt that speculative interests generally are closely watching new crop developments, and any signs of an unfavourable start will provide the incentive for a bull movement in prices. Gar-side estimates world consumption of American Cotton 7,616,000 bales for the first half of the current season, and it can be easily appreciated that if the world goes on consuming Cotton at the present rate there will be no margin in reserves by the end of the season to offset the possibility of any deficiency in the new crop.

Several times in the past we have stressed the importance of remembering that the market lives in the future, not in the present. The price of Cotton will be assessed during the next few months by the actual supply and demand situation of the old crop, but by what the world thinks the available supply from the carryover and the growing crop will be in relation to current rate of world consumption. On present prospects a crop of 15-1/2 million bales will about balance the situation and should result in an average price next season near to 10-1/2d. per lb. for Liverpool futures, but if weather developments during the season are of such a character as to point to a likelihood of a production less than 15 million bales, we can visualise 1 per lb. chalked up on the board.

So far new crop preparations have not proceeded in a way to inspire confidence. Farm work has been delayed by heavy rains, especially in the Eastern States, and a spell of warm dry weather is much needed to enable farmers to make good their present backwardness of one to two weeks. The winter weather generally has been rather mild in those areas most infested with weevil, and present wet weather conditions favour heavy emergence of this pest. Fertilizer sales show a remarkable decrease on last year, but it is of course possible that larger quantities will be bought during the current month. The question of the acreage to be planted is still uncertain factor, but we still hold the view that around 48 million acres will be sown.

We cannot change our bullish views on the Cotton outlook, as we believe that the balance of probabilities

is much in favour of substantially higher prices before the next crop passes into the harvester's hands.

NEW CROP OUTLOOK

Alabama.—Very little ploughing has been done to date owing to the soil being too wet, but as this work is not general before the 15th March there is still plenty of time to prepare the ground. Look for the same acreage as last year.

Arkansas.—Preparations generally about 10 days behind last year. There is talk of a considerable reduction in the use of fertilizers this season. The acreage sown depends on weather conditions during the next thirty or forty days.

Georgia.—Weather conditions so far unfavourable for farm work and looks like a late crop start. Farmers discouraged by short crop and low prices last season, and it looks as though there will be some reduction in acreage and in the use of fertilizers. The weather has not been very cold, which favours weevil survival.

Louisiana.—Preparations for the new crop are not less than 10 days later than last year, although an early crop start is very desirable in this State as it permits better cultivation and enables plants to reach maturity without suffering from the many dangers to which a late crop is subject. There are no indications regarding the acreage prospect.

Mississippi.—Farmers are about 15 days behind last year and very little ploughing has been done so far. Farmers are optimistic, and seem willing to do their best to raise a good production this year.

Carolina.—Preparations from two to three weeks late, but this last time can be caught up with favourable weather in most instances. Some sections expect more decrease in acreage, others some increase, and a general idea is for little change. Fertilizer sales are much behind last year.

Oklahoma.—It is rather early for making preparations for the next crop. The cold weather during the winter appears to have been detrimental to the weevil, and there is a possibility of the acreage being materially increased.

Tennessee.—New crop preparations average about a week later than last year. Enquiries for fertilizers are smaller than usual at this time. Indications point to about the same acreage as last Spring.

Texas.—Farm work generally slightly behind last year. The soil appears in good condition in most counties following ample winter rains, and planting is now on the way in the extreme south. The acreage sown will depend very largely upon the character of the weather prevailing during the months of April and May. Some increase in acreage expected.

TEXTILE TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—An encouraging business in yarn and cloth has been put through during the week and sales have exceeded production. India has bought light cloths, prints and fancies rather freely, and a miscellaneous trade has been done with China. Egypt and the near East have provided a useful offtake, and Central and South America have not been altogether idle.

Germany.—New business inadequate and some possibility of further curtailment in mill activity.

France and Italy.—Demand fully covering production and mill activity well maintained.

Japan.—Mills generally doing well and outlook encouraging.

America.—Cloth sales during the week slightly exceeded production, although mill margins gradually narrowing due to the large output of goods. Mill activity likely to continue high for some weeks. Consumption during February believed about equal to the January rate, but total for the month will be much below January due to three less working days. Gar-side estimates February total somewhat larger than February last year, when it was 573,000 bales, but the March total is likely to exceed March last year by a substantial amount. If American consumption maintains its present rate into May the total world consumption for the season may be well over 15-1/4 million bales.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, March 23.
March	20.80 —.01
May	20.28 —.04
July	20.18 —.05
October	20.15 —.05
December	21.05 —.05
Middling Spot	20.17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, March 23.
May	20.03 —.07
July	20.07 —.07
Middling Spot	19.78 —.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, March 23.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 23.
March	10.66
April	10.67 —.08
May	10.70 —.07
June	10.75 —.08
July	10.79 —.09
August	10.73 —.10
September	10.68 —.10
October	10.64 —.10
November	10.61 —.10
December	10.61 —.10
January	10.62 —.10
February	10.59 —.10
March	10.58 —.10
Middling Spot	10.97 —.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Mar. 23.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 23.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.65 —.10
Scinde, Fine	7.90 —.10
Scinde, Superfine	8.15 —.10
Bengal, Good	7.40 —.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.65 —.10
Bengal, Fine	7.90 —.10
Omra, Good	8.00 —.10
Omra, Fully Good	8.30 —.10
Omra, Fine	8.60 —.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.20 —.10
Broach, Fine	9.45 —.10
Broach, Superfine	9.70 —.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 23.
March	18.26 —.10
May	18.50 —.10
July	18.70 —.10
October	18.75 —.08
November	18.85 —.10
December	19.32 —.37
Sakelardis, F.A.F. Spot	10.50 —.05

LONDON SILVER.

	London, March 23.
Silver—Market is quiet.	
Spot	26-1/8
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

	London, March 23.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	£44:11:1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, March 23.
Interest, Day to day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest 7 day's Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Banks Bills, 3 months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, March 23.
T. T. Berlin on London	2.45-3/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12-12-1/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.96
T. T. Madrid on London	Closed
T. T. Milan on London	92.70
T. T. Bern on London	25.22
T. T. Paris on London	124.22
T. T. London on Prague	163.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, March 23.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton	£8:11:3
Mar/Apl S'Ment. Sellers.	
Castorseed, Bombay, ton	£18:0:0
Mar/Apl S'Ment. Sellers.	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton	£18:0:0
Mar/Apl S'Ment. Value.	

LINSEED.

	London, March 23.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton	£18:13:9
Mar/Apl S'Ment. Sellers.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton	£18:6:3
Tpl/May S'Ment. Sellers.	
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton	£15:15:0
Mar/Apl S'Ment. Hull. Sellers.	
Linseed, Bombay C.I.F.	£19:0:0
Mar/Apl S'Ment. Sellers.	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, March 23.	Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.	This	Last
Khandesh	2 days	year
Central India	3,157	305,653
Barsi and Nagar	8,028	250,544
Hyderabad-Gaonani	3,710	191,934
Berar	880	70,034
Central Provinces	6,306	572,776
Total Omras	2,513	279,761
Dholera	2,594	1,670,692
N.W. Provinces	2,291	79,588
Rajputana	322	57,414
Sind-Punjab	205	30,322
Broach	1,037	75,537
Coompta & Dharwar	6,919	114,021
Western-Northern	337	16,724
Cocanada	379	13,756
Tinnevely and Cambodia		6,064
Persian	21	922
American		2,885
Egyptian and African		2,254
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		31,295
Total	38,759	2,090,231

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 21st March.		
In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This	Last
Europe	2,231	522,823	399,193
Japan & China	3,154	976,955	558,914
Coast Ports		11,698	16,559
Up-country by Rail		65,638	54,181
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		4,614	17,537
Total	5,385	1,621,728	1,046,657

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	Not Ready	Leaf	Average
Bengal Superfine	285	...	...	...
Bengal Fine	280	...	...	...
Bengal F. G.	270	210/50	...	...
Sind-Punjab Fine	280	...	...	...
Sind-Punjab F.G.	270	210/50	...	...
Wardha-Hingri Fine	330	320	...	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	335	325	...	...
Yeotmal Fine	325	310	...	...
Arvi Fine	335	335	...	...
Anraoti Fine	315	305	...	...
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	290	...	...
Mitkapur Fine	300	280	...	...
Khandesh Fine	290	265	...	...
Muthia Fine	280	270	...	...
Muthia F.G.	275	240/55	...	...
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	345	305	...	...
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	305	...	...
Parbhani/Solra F.G.G.S.	320	335	...	...
Indore/Ujjain Fine	315	305/385	...	...
Burwah Sarnad Fine	320	305	...	...
Surat Fine	...	...	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	385	...	...
Cambodia	...	405	...	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	360	...	...
Compta Good	...	360	...	...
Junja	...	520	...	...
Busoga	...	530	...	...

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, March 23.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb Cargoes, 43/0	
March S'Ment Sellers.	
Barrietta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb Cargoes, 43/0	
Mar/Apl S'Ment Sellers.	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 40/-	
Mar/Apl S'Ment Sellers.	
Wheat, Choice White, Parcels, No offering.	

LINSEED OIL.

	London, March 23.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.	28/3
April delivery Buyers.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.	28/10
1/2 May/Aug delivery, Sellers.	

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

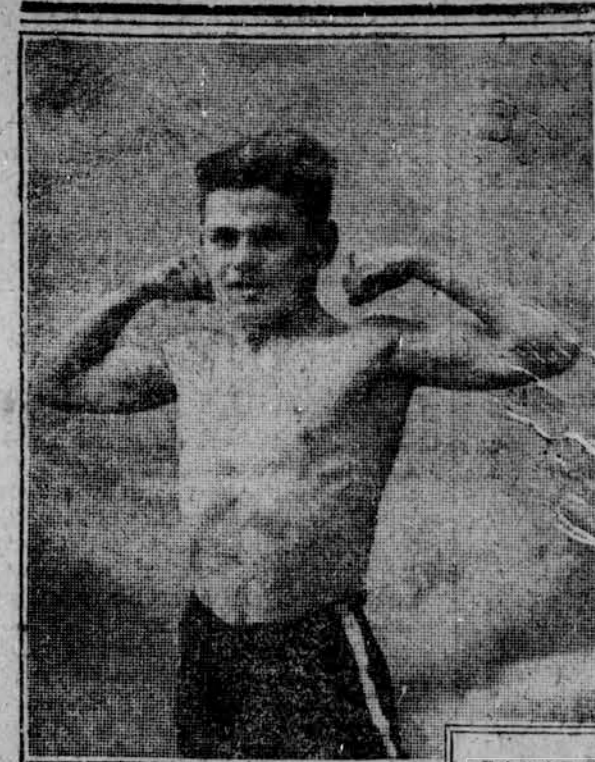
	New York, March 23.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, Quality)	Holiday
Spot	
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/4	
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/3-1/2	
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/4	

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, March 23.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb.	
Spot	0/11-3/8 Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, March 23.
Demand Bills	484.37



How
VIROL
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POVALL
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Age 18

PROOF that only
VIROL can show

At 6 1/2 months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31 1/2 lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

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A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6 1/2 months; weight 6 lb. 8 oz.



March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year, 7 months; weight 31 1/2 lbs.

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SATURDAY, March 23.

The American market this week shows a net decline of 9 points. At the commencement of the week the market was steady owing to heavy rains in the Eastern and Central Belts but soon afterwards declined on considerable long liquidation stimulated by prospects of better weather and increased stock in New York. On Wednesday the Final Ginning Report was published showing the final yield as 14,269,000 bales against the Final Government crop estimate of 14,373,000 bales published on the 8th December last. The final yield having thus fallen short by a little over a lakh of bales, the market rallied 39 points on its publication but liquidation and realising appeared at the advance and the market reacted, closing only 9 points higher than day. The market further advanced 11 points at the close of the week on unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast. The highest price for the March position touched during the week was 21.32 on the 15th instant and the lowest 20.78 on the 18th instant, the range for the week being 54 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 5 lower. In the first half of the week the market declined in sympathy with America and on unloading by Option dealers. Later the market advanced on short-covering and buying by Japanese exporters on the moderately bullish Ginning Report. The highest rate for Broach/A/May touched during the week was Rs. 374 on the 16th instant and the lowest Rs. 363-1/2 on the 20th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 10-1/2.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1923 to 21st March 1924 are 2,079,851 bales against 2,013,601 bales last year and Exports total 1,611,476 bales against 974,666 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 308,342 bales against 453,500 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 21st March is estimated at 1,155,955 bales against 965,238 bales same time last year.

It would be interesting to note that notwithstanding the alarming reports that appeared in papers and private cables about the rising of the Mississippi causing great damage to life and property in several places, the American market instead of advancing registered a decline in prices, and the Final Ginnings which turned out to be smaller than the Government crop estimate could lead but a short-lived stimulus to the market. No better proof can there be than this that the market has been in the hands of speculators on whose buying it had gone up and on whose selling it has now declined. But the decline has not yet been in proportion to the rise and the 21 cent level at this stage is no doubt attractive to the farmers. It therefore appears probable that if no other bullish factor comes in, the market should decline further, though it cannot be denied that the tenor of many of the Liverpool cables is in favour of higher prices. With regard to the local market, it mainly follows the governing market and looking to the position of the latter and the cloudy future of the Mill industry in Bombay owing to the labour trouble still existing, we would repeat the opinion we expressed in our previous Review of making sales of Broach July/August round current and higher prices.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Calcutta, March 20.

Heavy Goods.—During the week the market has been quiet with very little business reported. Sellers have predominated, and rates have declined steadily in consequence. We close quiet.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 43/0/0, for March at Rs. 43/12/0 to Rs. 43/8/0, for April at Rs. 44/0/0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 48/8/0, to Rs. 48/4/0, for March/April at Rs. 48/4/0, for June at Rs. 48/12/0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 57/0/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grain sacks (3-1/4 lbs.) for early August at Rs. 66/0/0. For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 43/0/0, for March at Rs. 43/12/0 to Rs. 43/8/0, for April at Rs. 44/0/0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 48/8/0 to Rs. 48/4/0, for March/April at Rs. 48/4/0, for June at Rs. 48/12/0; Woolpacks for April at Rs. 2/3/0.

For the Colonies—Cousacks for August/September at Rs. 45/0/0 to Rs. 44/12/0, for September at Rs. 44/8/0; Woolpacks for April at Rs. 2/3/0; A Twills (48") for November at Rs. 50/12/0 basis; Woolpacks (11-1/2 lbs) for May/July at Rs. 2/3/3 basis. For Burmah and the Straits—Heavy Cees (3" green) for Ready at Rs. 44/8/0 basis; A Twills for January/March at Rs. 50/8/0; A Twills (safety sewn) for March, April/May and May at Rs. 53/8/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 43/0/0, for March at Rs. 43/12/0 to Rs. 43/8/0, for April at Rs. 44/0/0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 48/8/0 to Rs. 48/4/0, for March/April at Rs. 48/4/0, for June at Rs. 48/12/0. Hessians—Rates, both for near and forward have declined during the past week, without attracting overseas business. Except for some covering of 11 pots for deliveries from March to June, and some sales of 11 porters for October/December to speculators, there is very little to report, and at the close the market continues quiet.

40"—8 ozs for Ready at Rs. 16/0/0 to Rs. 16/0/0 to Rs. 16/1/0.
40"—7-1/2 ozs for Ready at Rs. 16/2/0 to 15/11/0.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION HYDERABAD

MRS. RUSTOMJI FARIDDOONJI'S APPEAL TO WOMEN

A meeting of the members of the Women's Educational Association was held at Shapur Wadi, Hyderabad (Deccan) kindly lent by Mr. R. Chinoy in order to give an account of the All-India Women's Conference which recently took place at Patna. In the unavoidable absence through illness of Lady Hydari who was to have presided, Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji was proposed to the chair by Miss Allen.

Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji on taking the chair expressed her deep sorrow and that of all the members of the Association of illness which necessitated the absence of Lady Hydari from their midst, and hoped for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Engler then gave an abstract of the annual report submitted at the Patna Conference by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya, its organizing Secretary, after which Mrs. Rustomji gave a most interesting account of the proceedings at the Patna Conference which was translated into Urdu by Mrs. Soofi. This was followed by an account given by Mrs. Cornelius of the details which led to the inclusion of social matter along educational, which account was rendered into Urdu by Mrs. Gorakshaker.

Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji dwelt upon the great work that was to be done for the regeneration of India and called upon those who had not already joined the Association to join as members and workers.

Mrs. Engler then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair in which she stated that the devotion of Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji to the cause was well known to the members, who were also fully aware how much the success of their Association depended on her. The Meeting then terminated.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION TIME-TABLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—May I request you to be kind enough to publish the following few lines in your next issue and oblige?

I find from Notification No. 2,765 of 1923, of the Bombay University, that the M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations will be conducted from 11-2 and from 3-6 from the 22nd April, and the following days.

In connection with this time-table of the examination, I beg to draw the kind attention of the Bombay University authorities, and to state that this programme lays a heavy strain on the candidates who wish to appear at the examination.

To work for 6 hours at the desk, with an interval of one hour only with the utmost mental concentration, and with the added discomfort of the heat, is certainly enough to unnerve the candidates, and their suffering can well be imagined than described. The lady students find it a heroic task to cope with the existing difficulties.

Universities other than Bombay, all over India, place one paper on the time-table every day for the examinees at the M. A. in order to give time to the candidates to re-coup their energies and to be ready for the next day's paper.

May I hope that the Registrar of the Bombay University, in view of these sufferings, will be kind enough to keep one paper every day for the meet M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations? There is enough time to issue notices in regard to the change of the time-table. If this suggestion is impossible to be accepted, the Registrar should at least be considerate enough to fix the time for the benefit of the students, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., with a longer break of 5 hours every day.

I hope this humble appeal will meet with favourable consideration yours, etc.,

Poona, March 17. FAIR PLAY

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Our picture is of Mr. Thomas Garver Jones, through a vivid pain with the Rheumatism in 258, Birmingham, Old Swan, Liverpool, England, the owner of the face. Then I read an advertisement which wrote: "I am an all-round athlete, a member of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, Boxing, Running, and Walking, and was, and I made up my mind to try it, as the only training for a Walking Event when Rheumatism was spreading over my body again. I started never took hold of me. I was admitted to the 'taking it and found state relief that night, and Hospital, where I remained for over six weeks and found no relief or recovery. I only under every possible treatment, I was discharged, and was as fit as a fiddle. I am always going to but became fit again the next day and was going to keep a bottle of the 'Made in the house'."

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AVIATION IN INDIA
BOMBAY GOVERNOR ON IT
GREAT FUTURE
SPEECH AT FLYING CLUB

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes was the guest of honour at the dinner given by the officials and committee of the Bombay Flying Club held in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday night, March 21. The select gathering present included Major-General G. A. Weir, Commanding Bombay District, Dr. Deshmukh, President Bombay Municipal Corporation and others.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., Patron of the Bombay Flying Club, in welcoming His Excellency, who is the Patron-in-Chief of the Club, in the course of his speech said:—“I venture to lay before you, Sir, a few facts regarding the origin, the objects and the achievements of this Club. The idea of founding light aeroplane clubs in India, of which there are now four, namely in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Karachi, originated with Sir Victor Sassoon, whose distinguished war record first as a flying officer and afterwards as an adviser in connection with the air forces of the American Army in France and the Italian Army is well known. He was impressed by the fact that whereas in practically every other civilized country of the world civil aviation has become an established fact and civil air lines are in actual operation, India, which, having regard to its great distances, is a country eminently calling for the employment of air communications, had made no start in that direction. One way, and the only sound and effective way, of preparing the ground for the development of civil aviation in this country is to educate the Indian public in aviation and so make it what may be called air-minded. That was the primary object of the foundation of these light Aeroplane Clubs, and the success of the movement is to be measured by the extent to which the Indian public responds to the facilities which these clubs hold out.”

In the course of his speech at the dinner with the Bombay Flying Club His Excellency the Governor said:—

The object of your Club is to help to educate public opinion, to arouse interest in the development of civil aviation, and to focus local attention on to India's air development. The formation of Flying Clubs in England has been one of the most successful and useful of recent developments; and I am quite sure that this, and others in India, will also be of considerable help. You also, I know, look forward to the formation of, and possibly helping in the development of, commercial air services; and the experiences you are gaining of the various favourable or unfavourable physical flying conditions of India should do much to help in this direction. The stimulus of war was no doubt mainly responsible for the very rapid strides in flying which took place during that period; but since then, too, aviation has progressed, and has now reached a stage which, a few years ago, would have been foreseen only by those who were then looked upon as fanatics.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

The next stage to which you look forward is to make a success of commercial flying. In this connection I should like to mention one point. Although I realize that it may now be too late, and that the explanation is probably finance, on the face of it it seems to me a pity that the Bombay Aerodrome is not to be combined with a Seaplane Station and situated nearer to the heart of the city. Civil aviation is difficult because you have to take into account the hard facts of economic working, including regularity and reliability, and you have to allow for the still comparatively small paying load that an aeroplane can carry

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for long distances, and the cost at which this can be transported. Development in this matter depends largely upon highly skilled pilots and men, research, operational development, and, again, organisation, and only the best is good enough for the purpose. Aviation on a world scale has also the international difficulty which I see has again cropped upon the London-Cairo route; but all the difficulties are gradually being overcome, and we in India will warmly welcome the definite setting up into regular operation of the London-Karachi service and its extension to Bombay.

A GREAT FUTURE.

In conclusion, then, I think there is a great future for flying in India. The personnel will, I believe, take to it more and more readily, and the great distances and open nature of the country are very suitable to it. I am glad, therefore, that the Bombay Flying Club has been formed to help, aviation in general and aviation in India in particular. I wish it long life and prosperity, and I am sure that with such valuable assistance as will be afforded by Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. Rieu, and all those present, there can be no doubt that our best wishes will be achieved.

WINE SHOP IN SITARAM BUILDING
MUSLIM PROTEST.

(From A Correspondent.)

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held in the Kassai Mohalla mosque near the Crawford Market, on Saturday last at 9 p.m. to protest against the grant of a license to Messrs. Shah and Co. to sell wine in their shop of provisions and stores in the Sitaram Building, near the mosque and the Darga of the Saint Pedruska, and below the Arabic Madrassa where the Holy Kuran and religious subjects are taught to the Mahomedan boys. The Mahomedans of the localities near the Crawford Market and of other parts of Bombay, including many Arab merchants, were present in a large number. The Muslims in the meeting were much excited at the action of the Hon. Minister Mr. Jadhav in granting a license to Messrs. Shah and Co. after their applications for the same had been repeatedly turned down by the Collector of Bombay, by the Excise Commissioner of Bombay and the Hon. Minister Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed.

Mr. A. R. Dantimkar who was voted to the chair told the audience about the repeated attempts of Messrs. Shah and Co. for a license and how their applications on many previous occasions for license were turned down by the officers concerned. The Chairman read out and explained the letter received by Khan Bahadur M. I. Cursey from the Revenue Department. Many speakers spoke on the subject, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay strongly and vehemently protests and condemns the action of Hon. Minister of Agriculture in granting a license to sell wine to Messrs. Shah and Co. in their shop near the ‘‘darga’’ and the mosque of the Saint Pedruska and below the Arabic Madrassa where the Holy Kuran is daily taught to the Muslim boys in spite of repeated rejections of applications of Shah and Co. in the matter and in spite of repeated Muslim protests.”

The meeting further appointed the following gentlemen to wait in deputation on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to request His Excellency to cancel the grant of the license to Shah and Co. as such grant is against the feeling of the Muslims and a great affront to their religion:—

Mr. Husseinbhai Laljee, M.L.C., Sardar Saheb Suleman Cassim Mulla, C.I.E., Mr. Abdul Rahim Durrani, Khan Bahadur M. I. Cursey, Mr. R. M. Chingoy, Haid Ibrahim Jitkar, M.L.C., Mr. Mahomedali Zainul Razak and Mr. A. G. Shaik.

TARIFF BOARD IN BOMBAY.

The Tariff Board closed its sittings at Calcutta on March 22 and its office has been opened in the Town Hall, Bombay, where it will commence the hearing of the oral evidence of the Eastern Chemical Company and the Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Company at 11 a.m. on Monday, March 25.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

David Sassoon Industrial and Refractory Institution, Matunga, Annual Prize Giving. H. E. the Governor presiding, 5 p. m.

Agg. Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana Grounds, Portuguese Association vs. City Police, 4.15 p. m. O. I. P. Rly. Mech. Institute vs. Bombay Gymkhana 5.30 p. m.

Protest against wholesale arrests, Jimnah Hall, Congress House, 6 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay P. C. C. will be held on Tuesday at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held in the Hall of the Institute on Wednesday, (the 27th instant), at 6.15 p. m. (S. T.)

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Second Annual Meeting will be held on Thursday (28th inst.) at 5.45 p. m. (S. T.) in the St. George's Hospital Nurses' Recreation Room when H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes will take the Chair.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagvat Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandria Road, Gandevi, on Wednesday at 6.30 p. m. (S. T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on Bhakti Yoga to-morrow at the Saraswat Colony, Santacruz, at 7.30 a.m. (S. T.)

PROPOSED INDIAN BANKING ENQUIRY.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Prof. A. D. Shroff will deliver an address on the ‘‘Proposed Banking Enquiry in India’’ at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, on Wednesday (the 27th inst.) at 6.30 p. m. (S. T.) when Mr. R. P. Masani will preside.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kurnas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1929, was 839 of which 502 were women and 337 children, 152 being boys and 185 girls. The average daily attendance of patients treated during the month was 35.

HARI SABHA.

The Holi festival of Lord Srikrishna will be celebrated under the auspices of the Hari Sabha at the Bengal Club premises at Parel on Monday the 25th March 1929, when Swami Bishwananda of Shree Ramkrishna Mission will hold a discourse in the afternoon. All the Bengalees are cordially invited to attend.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL, KURLA.

The Annual Sports Tournament of the Vidyarthi Mandal, Kurla, will be held to-day (Monday) on the playground opposite Appasahib Oak's Residency (near Rly Station), between 3 & 11 a.m. Selected races and prize distribution will be held at 4 p.m. Those (from Kurla) desirous to take part in sports are requested to give in their names at least an hour earlier on the spot before commencement.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—

1 March Seraphine. 2 Selection. 3 Our Miss Gibbs. 4 Carylle. 5 Idylle. 6 Softly Unaware. 7 Lincke. 8 Valse. 9 Mistakes. 10 Lynton. 11 Gems from Funny Face. 12 Gershwin. 13 Selection. 14 The Deck Youmans. 15 Intermezzo. 16 A Little Dream Nest. 17 Nenchols. 18 Selection The Show Boat. 19 Kern. 9 Finals. There's a Blue Ridge around my Heart. Phillips.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK

Tuesday, (March 26th):—Opening of Bombay Baby Week Victoria Gardens, Euculla, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, 6 p. m. (S. T.). Exhibition open 4 to 8 p.m.

Wednesday, (March 27):—4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Thursday, (March 28th):—4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Friday, (March 29th):—4 p.m. to 8 p.m. for ladies only.

Saturday, (30th March):—4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Sunday, (31st March):—Exhibition: 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., and Baby Show at 8 a.m.

Monday, (April 1st):—4 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Closing Day).

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE'S WORK
FREE CINEMA DEMONSTRATION TO PUBLIC
AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS AND VOLUNTEERS

Under the auspices of the Social Purity League, a free cinema demonstration was given at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, on Sunday morning. Long before the commencement of the show, there was quite a big crowd at the entrance of the theatre and soon the house was packed to its utmost capacity leaving many outside disappointed. Many prominent citizens attended, and the majority of the audience were of the educated type.

PROFLIGATES DOWNWARD CAREER.

The film entitled ‘‘Father's Earnings’’ was both interesting and instructive. The central figure of the plot is a young Gujarati gentleman, who is heir to his father's earnings. As often happens with rich heirs, this young man Bachubhai is surrounded by friends who are anything but desirable. In their company, he learns to squander money and incur debts. To hide his private life from his father, he borrows money from a Marwari promising to pay double the amount after his father's death.

Meanwhile, Bachubhai's father dies of influenza and he comes wholly under the evil influence of his companions, who in order to tighten their hold on him and secure his fortune, introduce him to a charming actress of bad character. Under the influence of this actress Bachubhai loses control of himself and takes to drinking and speculation.

After this the end is not very far off. He loses all his fortune, is shunned by his former friends, gets infectious diseases and is thrown on the streets. The moral which the film conveys is clear and impressive.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

During the interval in the show, Mr. Mistri, pleader, who is a member of the Social Purity League addressed the audience on the aims and objects of the League. The League, he said, was started to educate the public as regards the Social evil and save the younger generation from moral and material degradation. He appealed to the audience to help the League in its work by offering voluntary service. The financial question was by no means negligible and the speaker made it quite clear that unless the public of Bombay came forward with funds to assist the League, the latter would be very much handicapped in furthering its useful activities.

CINEMA PROPRIETOR'S COM-MENDABLE SERVICES.

Concluding he thanked the proprietors of the Krishna Cinema and the Imperial Cinema, Mr. Maneklal Patel, the proprietor of the Krishna Cinema has done much to help the League in its work. His Theatre and films are always at the service of the League and he himself is taking an active part in its furtherance.

MAHATMA'S ARREST
CONDEMNED BY RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha in a committee meeting held on 11th March 1929 passed a resolution condemning the foolish step of the Bengal Government in arresting Mahatma Gandhi on 4th March 1929 for burning foreign cloth. ‘‘No Government can afford to wage war against her saints,’’ Let India reply by wearing Khadi with greater zeal.

‘‘RAJASTHAN SANDESH’’

Mr. B. S. Pathik, Editor ‘‘Rajasthan Sandesh’’ Ajmer writes:—

‘‘I very much regret the delay that has occurred in bringing out ‘‘Rajasthan Sandesh’’ in time due to some unexpected difficulties which cropped up incidentally in getting the Press material delivered at Ajmere on the fixed dates.’’

RISHIKUL BRAHMACHARYA ASHRAM

The 23rd anniversary of Rishikul Hardwar the premier Brahmacharya Ashram of Sanatani Hindus in India, will be celebrated in the Rishikul premises from the 12th to 14th prox. (April). Vachhayan Vachaspathi Pandit, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mahanabopadhyaya Pandita Giridhar Sharma, Kavitratna Pandit Radhika Shrivastava, and others are expected to grace the occasion by their presence.

The General Body holds its sittings on the 10th and 11th April, the members are requested to attend. The admission of the Brahmacharis for the new year takes place on the morning of the 10th. Those desirous of sending in their boys to the Ashram, for education should send in their applications before the 31st March. The copy of prospectus and forms of admission can be had from the Secretary Rishikul Vaidya Peeth Hardwar.

FAREWELL MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Perth.—The cricket match between Western Australia and the M. C. C. being the farewell match of the M. C. C.'s tour in Australia this season, which commenced here on 21st, ended in draw. Western Australia made 310, and the M. C. C. 241 in the first innings. In the second innings Western Australia made 186 for three, Ricker making 86 (not out) and Horrocks 76.—Reuters.

Under the Clock
(BY TWIFLEZ)

Our Elder ‘‘Statesmen’’ are in a temper. There is no doubt about it. They came up for a session on Saturday but found nothing to legislate about.

The Council of State had the shortest meeting that day. Where was the Finance Bill the Elders ‘‘expected to discuss?’’ The other place had not finished with it and the Leader of the House could not say when it would finish with it.

He was sympathetic and apologetic. But he could not provide any soothing balm to the ruffled dignity of his peers. He lamented that ‘‘in the Assembly Government were ‘‘unfortunately’’ in the minority. Government could not have things their own way therefore, always.

That's the trouble. How smooth is the passage of legislation in the Council of State! A Ramdas Pantulu or a Sheth Govinddas may criticise from the Swarajist point of view but Government are assured they have their mechanical majority to support them.

The Salt-tax has been reduced by the Assembly. The Council of State will reinstate it. But it is awful: is it not, to wait until discussion are over in the other place regarding the Finance Bill.

A French King said on one occasion ‘‘Monsieur I have had to wait’’ and the poor courtier did not know whether his head would be chopped off. But the ‘‘Elder Statesmen’’ at Delhi have no summary powers to teach a lesson to the ‘‘other place’’. How sad.

There is a wave of moral and sartorial reform in America. An English Knight observed it. In an interview with an American correspondent to the ‘‘Sunday Despatch’’, he observed:—

‘‘American girls do not lift. The glad eye has disappeared.’’

He noticed also ‘‘that the shingle was out of fashion and that he saw ‘‘no bare knees in New York.’’

And they manage to be virtuous like this in America without the help of any American ‘‘Jix’’ too. Wonderful.

I did not know that the British Press was divided by a sort of dechotomy into two kinds, the Thick and the Thin.

A Sunday paper says ‘‘Compare our 24 large pages with the more attenuated productions of the Thin Press. It remarks with pride: ‘‘Quantity, quality and enterprise are our watchwords accounting for our wonderful increase in circulation.’’

He—(in ecstasy) ‘‘You are a girl after my own heart.’’

She—Thank you; but I hope you are not a man after mine, because it is otherwise engaged.’’

SJT. RAJA GOPALACHARIAR IN BOMBAY.
HIS LECTURE ON PROHIBITION AT DADAR.

A largely attended meeting was held near the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Sunday, under the auspices of the ‘‘G’’ ward Congress Committee when Sjt. Rajagopalachariar spoke on ‘‘Prohibition.’’ Mr. Krishna Iyer presiding.

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar dwelt at great length in the evils of drink and how it was sapping the manhood of the country. He exhorted the audience to purge themselves of this habit as without that it would be impossible to attain Swaraj. Incidentally Mr. Raja-Gopalachariar referred to the necessity of using Khaddar to the exclusion of all foreign cloth. A number of questions were put to the speaker regarding the advisability of bonfires and the help to Indian mill industry but Mr. Rajagopalachariar convincingly proved the absolute insistence of Khaddar.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe also spoke after which the meeting came to a close.

A fuller report of the meeting will appear in later issue of the ‘‘Chronicle’’.

N. M. WADIA CHARITIES.

During the period August 1, 1927 to July 31, 1928, the total income of the N. M. Wadia Charities amounted to Rs. 5,96,926-11-8 while the expenditure totalled Rs. 4,12,462-14-11. The year thus closed with a surplus balance of Rs. 1,84,463-12-9. Of the huge amount of expenditure of Rs. 4,12,462-14-11, Rs. 123,045-5-3 were spent on Education, Rs. 77,028-12-5 on the Relief of Poor and Distressed and Rs. 56,472-0-0 on Hospitals.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1929.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN
THE MILL INDUSTRY

The Report of the Fawcett Strike Enquiry Committee makes, on the whole, a fair recognition of the claims of industrial workers engaged in the city's principal industry. Though the Seventeen Demands of the workers are not all conceded equally, the balance of the Committee's findings is distinctly on the side of the workers. The Committee, it is true, do not consider or concede the principle of collective bargaining, not only because their terms of reference did not permit them such a course; but also because the point does not seem to have been submitted to them as a matter of the fundamental principle governing modern industrial organisation. In the absence of such a submission, the Committee, of course, cannot be held responsible for such harm that Labour's viewpoint suffers from the absence of adequate recognition to Labour organisations entitling the latter to speak authoritatively on behalf of the workers' ranks. The reference to the Committee was a very limited and specific one: to consider the Standardisation Scheme of the mill-owners, and the Seventeen Demands of the workers; but, had the representatives of the workers made it a point of principle, the question of collective bargaining could not possibly have been evaded by the Committee; and while its finding may have been regarded only in the nature of a recommendation, such a recommendation would not have been absolutely without its weight in the final regulation of the conditions of industrial labour. Labour leadership, as tested by this dispute and the Committee under review, seems to have proved itself not unequal to the task of meeting the employers on their own ground in regard to the technical niceties of wage payments; though, it must be admitted, the need for sound technical advisers to the workers' organisations is, if anything, made clearly manifest by this Report. On the employers' side the Report seems to reveal a slightly greater want of leadership, understanding or sympathy. The Com-

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a whole to insist on a cut which must needs alienate Labour. The evidence before the Committee shows it to be the satisfaction of the Committee that the mill-owners stand to make ample savings by the adoption of the Scheme of Standardisation, to afford to be generous. The workers, also, are expected to co-operate, not in the sense of agreeing to everything that the mill-owners may demand in the name of Standardisation, but in the sense which has made collective agreements such a success in Lancashire, for example. Mr. Bakhale has assured the Committee that if the cut is dropped by the Mill-owners' Association, and if the Standardisation Scheme is based on the average wage now obtaining in Bombay, those influential in the Labour world will do their bit to have the principle of Standardisation accepted, and to prevent needless strikes in the future. What more could be desired by those really anxious for the industry as such? We trust we are voicing the public sentiment of the city as a whole when we urge that the truce be made permanent on this understanding, and the contest, if any, between either sides to the late dispute should be as to which one contributes most to the immediate and assured success of the industry collectively, even if it should mean some personal sacrifice to that side for the time being.

Taking the Seventeen Demands of the strikers seriously, we find that the Committee has found 10 of them to be "fair and reasonable"; and all of them, except Nos. 12 and 13, were granted by the mill-owners themselves. Only two out of the seventeen were considered by the Committee to be altogether unfair and unreasonable, while three more were regarded by them as partially fair. The detailed examination of the several demands, and of the reasons leading the Committee to accept or reject them, would, perhaps, be out of place in a general summary of the findings like this. But the Report shows very clearly and quite fully the intrinsic justice of the workers' case. The plea about the depression in the industry, while not denied by the Committee in toto, or for the matter of that, by the Labour representatives either, appears to be over-emphasised by the mill-owners, as statistics by concerned auditors indicate. Even on points on which the Committee do not, on the face of the Report, seem to be sympathetic to the Labour point of view, they have adopted an air of sympathy and understanding, which will go a long way in making the Report very widely acceptable to Labour as well as Capital.

INDIA'S AERIAL OPPORTUNITY

At the inaugural dinner of the Bombay Flying Club Sir Frederick Sykes whose interest in aviation is well-known, rightly observed that there was a great future for flying in India. He stressed the importance of commercial aviation and referred to the difficulties, not unavoidable but which must seriously be taken into account, in order to make it a success. Development on right lines, the Governor observed, depends largely upon highly skilled pilots and men, research, operational experience and organisation. A good deal of preliminary work has been already done in India to secure this operational experience, but Indians have had no chance in sharing this work, it having been done by the Royal Air Force from which Indians remain practically excluded. With the institution of Flying Clubs they have an opportunity of securing training as pilots and mechanics and we hope Indian youth will come forward to take advantage of at least this limited opportunity. In self-governing countries it is the opening of the Air Force as a military career to its enterprising youth which has made it possible to secure by this time a large number of experienced airmen who are free to take up civil aviation. India is denied such opportunity, but Indians must come forward to seize what little training they can secure through the Flying Clubs. Otherwise, very soon their Trustees will be ready to tell them that they have no "air sense".

WOMEN'S AWAKENING.

At a public meeting of the women of Bombay on Saturday several delegates to the last session of the Indian Women's Conference at Patna explained the ideals and resolutions of the Conference. It is not surprising that they specially commended the resolution to extend the scope of the Conference from the comparatively narrow field of educational methods to social reform in general. As the speakers pointed out, the Patna Conference was attended by representatives of all communities, including the most orthodox, and many of them advocated advanced social reform. Lady Tata in her presidential address appealed to the women of Bombay to give practical effect to the resolutions of the Conference. The Bombay Branch of the Conference should carry on vigorous propaganda for the purpose. Lady Tata rightly stressed the need of a common language to promote social intercourse between the various communities of India and agreed with Mahatma Gandhi that a language suitable to all should be studied and made universal. We know of one or two women's institutions in Bombay which have already started classes for the study of Hindustani. Their example may well be followed by others.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL.

ITS ORIGIN AND OBSERVANCE.

(BY NANALAL N. TALATY.)

It was only a fortnight that we bade 'good-bye' to the severe, shivering days of the winter season and welcomed the bright and beautiful days of the spring in return. Every day now can be said to be full of mirth and merriment, fun and frolic, but to-day, it is the jolliest, because it is the full-moon day of the month of Falgun, the day of the Holi Festival. For seven days or more, great rejoicings and celebrations will be the order of the day all over India; people, especially the young, will be going about merrily in the streets squirting the liquid colours on the passers-by and collecting the materials for the bonfire such as pieces of wood, crowding cakes and seizing whatever they can lay their hands on.

THE ORIGIN.

But why is this festival called the Holi Festival and what is its origin? These questions, among the many, will incidentally occur to the minds of many to-day. Here are a few of the many popular beliefs into the origin of one of the biggest of Hindu festivals.

Different people inhabiting different places, no doubt, offer varied explanations for its origin. But one of the many common beliefs is this: A mythical ogre named Hoda or Holika once invoked Shiva, the three-eyed God of the Hindu Triad, with her prayers and penances and obtained from him a boon whereby no being could bring about her death on any day in any place in any season and by any weapon but that only children could do so and that too if it chanced to occur on a particular day of a month that intervened between the closing of the season and the beginning of another. The demoness, therefore, in only possible danger to her person, used to seize and belabour every child that she saw. But the children, after a Moloch toll of their lives, led by divine dispensation, managed to capture and burn the demoness in a collection of logs of wood and crowding cakes, on the evening, which, strangely enough, was the fatal evening prognosticated by the deity.

SOUTH INDIAN VERSION.

A belief among the South Indian people is that Shiva was once rudely disturbed in his meditation by Kamdev, the Hindu God of Love. He, therefore, opened his third eye in violent wrath and the flash that radiated from it at once burned Cupid. The festival there is more generally known as the Festival of Kam, Dahanum or the Burning of Cupid. The version familiar to the people of Northern India is that which is associated with Lord Krishna and his killing of the giantess Putana who was sent by his maternal uncle Kansa to smother him with poison in order to kill him. But the divine Krishna sucked her with such force that in a trice the soul of the giantess flew from the sombre cage where it lay imprisoned. The children of Bridaban,

the centre of Krishna's youthful frolics rejoiced at this and in the evening they made a huge bonfire and burned the demoness, Krishna's Bal-Lila are played there for several days.

PRALHAD'S DEVOTION.

Yet another explanation of the origin of Holi is given thus:—A demon king named Hiranya-Kashyapa had a son named Pralhad, who from his childhood, was a staunch devotee of Krishna. But this devotion of his son to a God was not palatable to the Demon and he, therefore, designed diverse plans such as ordering him to be thrown down a precipice, to be drowned in a river, and to be trampled upon by an elephant, but the son every time uttered nothing but the name of Krishna and was saved. Thereupon, Pralhad's aunt, undertaking to do him to death, seized him in her arms and threw herself into a bonfire. But the surprise of the King and all was that while the young devotee of Krishna stood there unscathed and unharmed, not a trace was left of the demoness who perished in the flames. The Holi Festival is said to celebrate the rejoicing of the people over the phenomenal victory scored by Pralhad over the demoness whose very name was Holika.

DOL UTSAVA.

As to the observance of the festival it is said to be at its height in Mewar, where the whole month of Falgun is passed in great gaiety. In Bengal, four or five days preceding the Festival are spent in great rejoicings and on the Holi day, Lord Krishna is worshipped both in the evening and morning and the next day when the Dol Utsav begins, the idol of Krishna is deposited in a swing cradle which is kept rocking the whole day by a joyful congregation of the worshippers gathered there for his 'durban'. Maharashtra people believe Holi to originate from the burning of Kamdev. Celebrations among them continue for five days or so, ending usually with the Rang-Panehani. Almost every family has got a Holi bonfire of its own in front of the house. In some places of Gujarat, the burning of the bonfire continues for five to seven days. There is great enthusiasm evinced in every activity of the youth. The squirting of the pink colours and throwing of gull, a red powder, are indicative of a possible sign of burying the past animosities and increasing and consolidating the new friendships formed.

The fire is ignited usually in the dusk of the evening and after the burning has commenced in right earnest, the women of the street begin to flock there in great numbers to perform puja. This over, they would walk round the bonfire several times and after touching their foreheads with a bit of the ashes go home, bowing in reverence of the Holi-Mata and praying her to burn along with her, their sins and sorrows, wicked deeds and diseases of the past, into her flames.

RESCUE OF HINDU WOMEN.

FORTY-FOUR WOMEN ASSISTED
IN ONE YEAR

(BY DR. S. V. KETKAR, M.A., Ph.D.)

Matunga is slowly becoming a place of sociological interest on account of its reformatory and orphanage. The latest addition to such places of interest is the Hindu Rescue Home named after Swami Shraddhanand. It is just one year since this Hindu rescue work started. This philanthropic work is being carried on under the control of a society recently registered. It is called "Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society." This society conducts "Shraddhanand Anantha Mahilashram" which commenced work on 1st of March 1928. The work done during the year gives one enough data to ascertain its usefulness. As a service of considerable social importance is rendered, the necessity for such an institution is more than proved. There is every reason to expect that the importance of this institution will be felt as time goes on. This Home is meant primarily for "unfortunate" women. The rescue work of this Home differs primarily from the work of Miss Dickinson of the Vigilance Association in that this Home does not try to correct women who are kept in brothels and lead the life of prostitutes. It comes to the help of women before they go to brothels. This place is more resorted to by women who have lost their reputation on account of their mistakes and have thus been discarded by society and have no place to go. When widows or even married women go astray and their fall becomes advertised by their having a child or by their elopement with a particular man, they are unable to return either to their parents or husbands' families. Such women when they are shunned by both families, have no place even for a temporary stay.

Various types. This class of women drift to prostitution. This Home, therefore, is intended to arrest their downward progress.

VARIOUS TYPES.

During the period between 1st March 1928-1929 about forty-four women took advantage of this Home. If one tries to ascertain the reasons why they came to this Home, one finds among them a variety of histories. I give here a rough classification of these 44 women although I must admit that a large number of women will come under two or three different types.

1. Women kept in this Home by the order of the Court, when cases in which they are involved are before the Court.
2. Women staying in this Home for no reason, other than poverty, and the desire to go to schools.
3. Widows coming for delivery (See No. 11 also).
4. Unmarried mothers staying here.
5. Women not intending to leave bad life but taking advantage of free boarding and lodging left the institution on account of stringent rules.
6. Women quarrelling with other members of family such as husband or father-in-law but returning home in the end.
7. Women who are not bad characters but who have taken temporary refuge in this place.
8. Women rescued from the hands of members of other communities but not (Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day.

The Assembly Debates.

The Legislative Assembly, has little power over the Executive, but has considerable opportunities for debate, of which latter powers it seems determined to make the fullest use. The result is that the proceedings of the House are going on in a leisurely though now and then in a lively fashion. It is fairly clear that the Assembly cannot dispose of the Finance Bill before the end of this month, after which it will have to be considered by the Council of State. But unless the Bill is passed by the 31st March by both Houses and becomes an Act, the Government cannot under the Bill collect the salt duty, postal rates, etc. except by special notification of the Law. The position may be a little embarrassing to Government for a time, but they have armed themselves with sufficient powers to carry their point. It is said that Government with the present session to be prolonged till the Public Safety Bill is disposed of. Meanwhile, Government have amply demonstrated the danger of arming them with arbitrary powers, such as are contemplated by the Public Safety Bill.

An Iniquitous Tax.

The Government richly deserved the defeat on the debate on salt duty. There is no other civilised Government which taxes such a necessary of life as salt. It is amazing that a responsible representative of Government like Sir George Schuster should have remarked that any reduction in the salt duty would not benefit the poor materially, as salt was taken in small quantities. Salt is necessary for the cattle and for agricultural purposes as much as for human beings and India is consuming much less salt than is necessary. And the slightest increase in the duty has often reduced even that limited consumption. When a modest rise in the duty on foreign cloth is demanded by the public, Government profess so much solicitude for the poor consumers. How could they contend that a rise in the salt duty would not weigh heavily on the poor? We can understand Government's attitude in the matter, though we cannot appreciate it. But we can neither appreciate nor understand the attitude of Sir Parsottandas and some other Independents in remaining neutral on the modest motion to reduce the salt duty from Rs. 1-4 to one rupee.

Uneasy Conscience.

The Calcutta police are said to have seized cartloads of "Communist" literature. Now, the possession of even genuine Communist literature may prove—if it proves anything at all—more things than one. But many of the books seized had as little to do with Communism as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has with Trotsky. The Bombay police made away with Bernard Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism", a fact of which Shaw will probably be proud. The Calcutta police were less fastidious. They are said to have bagged, among other books on Politics, Economics, History, Belles Lettres, Religion, etc., Mahatma Gandhi's "Experiments With Truth", Rousseau's "Confessions", Curtis' "Dyarchy" and even Miss Mayo's "Mother India". At this rate the surprise is that train-loads of "Communist" literature have not been seized. But enough perhaps has been carried away to show to Britain that India is teething with Communism. "Forward" has good reason to wonder! "What is the connecting link between Lionel Curtis and Bolshevism? Is it the Public Safety Bill or is it Lord Irwin's coming visit to England?" It may be that Government have an uneasy conscience and send danger even in a tree or a shadow.

Aid To Released Prisoners.

In his speech at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society, the Governor of Bombay rightly pleaded for more publicity to the humanitarian work of the Society. We made the same suggestion before, while reviewing the latest annual report of the institution. We trust the new managing committee will put more life into the working of the Society. We note that the annual meeting was held in the Secretariat. Unless it is desired to make the Society more or less official, would it not have been better to hold the meeting at some other place like the Cowasji Jehangir Hall? His Excellency appealed to the employers of labour to give a chance to some of the released prisoners, as such a course might prevent the prisoners from being habitual criminals and might to some extent gain the confidence of the working classes. It is a good suggestion and may well be adopted by the Railways and the Bombay mill-owners.

MR. BRADLEY ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

Arrested M. L. C. Put Under Fetters.

A MESSAGE FROM MEERUT JAIL.

Policy of Repression Condemned all over Country

Mr. B. P. Bradley, the Vice-President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineers Great Britain, was arrested by the Bombay Police at Grant Road on Sunday, in connection with the Meerut conspiracy case. Mr. Bradley, who had gone to Rajputana and Central India on Trade Union propaganda work, was returning to Bombay by the Kathiawar Mail when on the Grant Road station the warrant from the Meerut District Magistrate was served on him and he was put under arrest.

Mr. K. N. Jogekar, is the only man from amongst the Bombay leaders, who is still at large.

ARRESTED M. L. C. PUT UNDER FETTERS

OLD MAN OF 70 FAINTS IN CELL.

DELHI, March 24. It is understood that the under-trial prisoners are kept in solitary cells and no mosquito curtains are provided to them. It is further understood that Dhanraj Veen Singh, M.L.C. (U. P.), an under-

MEERUT ARRESTS

Bombay's Protest.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Swarajya Sabha, and the Rashtriya Seva Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the People's Jinnah Hall, to protest against the General Repressive Policy of the Government. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., will preside, and Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Balbhai T. Desai, P. J. Ginnwalla, B. G. Kher, M. N. Talpade, Purshottandas Trikanddas Mrs. Rotarben Mehta, will speak.

trial prisoner, had an altercation with the Superintendent and refused like Bengal under-trial prisoners to be in a cell. It is rumoured that Dhanraj Veen was put under fetters and forcibly removed to a cell. Then the old man of 70, it is said, fainted in the cell.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA LABOUR LEADERS GIVEN ONLY FIVE ANNAS A DAY.

PROF. KRIPALANI GIVES HIS BEDDING AND CLOTHES TO THEM.

MEERUT, March 24. The Bengal Labour leaders who were arrested a few days back under Section 121-A, reached Meerut yesterday morning. They include Muzaffar Ahmad, Radharanjan Mitra and Kishorilal Ghose. They had not sufficient clothes with them. Prof. Kripalani who happened to travel by the same train supplied them with his own bedding and clothes.

They were given, it is understood, five annas a day. Members of the Seva Sangha served them with refreshment in the Court compound. They were produced before the Court and remanded to custody till April 3.—Free Press.

ACID TEST OF NATIONALISM

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA ON RECENT ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23. "The bureaucracy have launched repression for smothering the boycott movement. We have to face and overcome it badly. If the authorities think they would kill agitation by repressing the so-called law they would be disillusioned. Repression was the acid test of nationalism." Said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding over the Hooghly District Political Conference this evening.—Free Press.

GOVT'S ACTION CONDEMNED

DELHI HOLDS PROTEST MEETING

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23. A public meeting was held this evening at the Queen's Garden. Rai-

TO ASSIST LABOUR'S CAUSE

STEPPING INTO HER HUSBAND'S WORK

MRS. DANGE INTERVIEWED.

Mrs. Dange, the wife of the Labour leader who was arrested recently and taken to Meerut, exhorted the workers on Thursday in a rousing speech to go back to their toil and stand fast by Labour's cause.

Interviewed by a special representative of the "Chronicle," she said that she was proceeding to Delhi very shortly to demonstrate to the members of the Legislature the justice of her cause. She will also appeal to the International Labour Office and ask them to justify their own existence. That office must show that it stands to serve the needs of Labour. She will proceed afterwards to Meerut to be present at her husband's trial.

Mrs. Dange was calm and spoke quietly. She had a number of visitors, but she was glad to see our representative. Mrs. Dange said: "It is necessary that people of all parties should help us. Entire Union papers were taken from our house and thus the police raid has been prejudicial to do ordinary work of the Union. Moreover, Rs. 250 were taken away from one house. They took the amount as it was so ordered in the warrant. Mr. Dange and Mr. Joshi's type-writers were taken away but our rice and food stuffs were not taken away. I do not know to whom the Rs. 250 has been paid. We are suffering from hardship on account of our cash being taken away since I am not now able to attend to my practice.

The Police search was very thorough. The person of Mr. Dange was examined, the mattresses were turned up side down and even the vessel containing of 'papads' were examined. The officer when he arrested my husband told me that he was a great friend of my father but he had to do his duty. But none of the 'papads' were tasted. While examining the house of Mirajkar even the clay stove of 'chul' was broken open. My 'chul' was not broken because we cook on a Primus. In the house of Alwe even the rice was searched to find whether rice contained any paper or money.

MY MAIDEN SPEECH. Although I am married to a Labour leader I had no occasion to take active part in his affairs, but this arrest and people's desire, especially women worker's desire, brought me on the platform.

MY FIRST SPEECH WAS FROM MY OWN GALLERY.

On Thursday 250 people came and stood in front of the chawl. I saw them from the gallery. They stood and stood quiet, would not go. Then I spoke to them and asked them why they are standing. They did not reply, they simply stared, perhaps, they wanted to have a look at me. At last I asked them "Is it not that you desire that, Sahab (Mr. Dange) should be free?" "Yes," they said. "Then the best thing you can do to help him to come out is to go and work," I said. Those few words were very effective and the people went to work.

PLATFORM SPEECH.

Yet I had no desire to appear on the platform, especially on account of my health, but the women workers compelled me to speak on Thursday in a meeting where the public was informed about the new elections.

At twelve o'clock during the recess four women workers from the mills came to visit me. Since after my husband's arrest thousands of people have visited me. Men and women come to ask for message from Mr. Dange.

Police kept to guard the Wadi ask people: "why do you go to Mrs. Dange, is there any cinema or dramatic performance." I may just add that there is no police guard elsewhere. It is only at my door.

SEND FOR YOUR WIFE TOO.

Sometimes the policemen get spicy reply—even from women. Women workers are not so much as you may think many of them have ready will they are quite ready with their reply to the Police. One woman who was questioned whether she was going to attend the lecture of Mrs. Dange, she replied in the affirmative and said "Send your wife also. She will get some sense and you will get it afterwards." It will do no good. At my lecture on Thursday afternoon thousands were present. I need hardly tell you what I spoke. I only conveyed to the audience that I have just made a beginning in my work for the Labour.

EXPLOITATION OF INDIA

"BRITAIN NOT PREPARED TO GIVE UP."

MRS. CANNAN'S APPEAL TO BRITISH WOMEN.

LONDON, March 24. Mrs. Cannan lecturing on "India, an International Problem," emphasised the vastness of the changes that had occurred in India and reviewed them at length. She exhorted her hearers following Dr. Besant's method and statements to give India a measure of justice. She pointed out England was unwilling to give up the exploitation of India and appealed to the British women to vote for the freedom for India to order her affairs as she pleased.

She declared in conclusion "the freedom of the world was impossible with India held in bondage."

Mr. H. S. L. Polak who presided paid a tribute to Indian culture and civilisation and emphasised the numerous ties India had with the West. After indicating how the world to-day was being more and more divided on the basis of colour Mr. Polak declared it important that India should not be driven on to that colour war camp.—Free Press Beam Service.

WHY TROTSKY WAS REFUSED ENTRY INTO GERMANY

SEMI-OFFICIAL INFORMATION

LONDON, Mar. 22. It is learned semi-officially that Trotsky's request for permission to enter Germany will not be granted because Trotsky will undoubtedly choose a Prussian health resort and in view of the fact that the Prussian Government favours granting of Trotsky's request the Government of Reich will have no power to expel him if his presence became undesirable.—Reuter.

28 BOY SCOUTS DROWNED.

CAMPING BUNGALOW WASHED AWAY BY FLOODS.

LONDON, March 23. Chattanooga (Tennessee).—Twenty-eight boy-scouts are reported to have been drowned near Harrison. Flood early this morning carried away a bungalow in which they were camping.—Reuter.

SCOUTMASTER AND TWO SCOUTS DROWNED.

LONDON, March 24. Atlanta (Georgia).—It is confirmed that scoutmaster and two scouts were drowned and that five scouts are missing. Apparently they were washed into the Tennessee river. Thirteen others clung to tree-tops and were rescued.

Ten persons are missing at Harrison, Tennessee, where parts of the town are submerged under thirty feet of water from flooded Emory river.—Reuter.

TSINANFU AFFAIR SETTLED

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATES APPROVE THE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 24. Shanghai.—Foreign Minister Wang announces that he and the Japanese Delegate have approved of and initiated an agreement settling the Tsinanfu affair. It is understood that under the agreement the Japanese forces at Shantung will be withdrawn immediately, both countries will waive the responsibility for Tsinanfu incident and make compassionate grants to the nationals of other country for damage suffered in it.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

FIVE NEW PASSENGER AIRLINERS ADDED

LONDON, Mar. 22. Five new passenger airliners including three 23 seater Armstrong Siddeley airliners will be added to the Imperial Airways for use on London-India air route. The Imperial Airways will have a fleet of twenty-four aeroplanes able to seat 400 passengers.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM

LEADING GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS IN FAVOUR OF COMPROMISE

LONDON, Mar. 22. Berlin.—Dr. Schacht, head of the German Delegation to the Reparations Experts Conference at Paris, has returned to Berlin to discuss the difficulties that have arisen in the Conference with regard to the annual amount of reparations to be paid by Germany. It is understood that Dr. Schacht offered 1,400 million marks but the other experts suggested 1750 millions. It is reported that the leading German industrialists favour a compromise.—Reuter.

MAHATMA IN CALCUTTA

LECTURE ON BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24. Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived this noon from Rangoon. Mahatma Gandhi will address a meeting this evening on the boycott of foreign cloth.—A. P.

HUGE FIRE AT SEWREE

Thousands of Cotton Bales Guttled

FIRE FIGHTERS' HEROIC STRUGGLE WITH FLAMES

Loss Valued at over Rs. 5 Lacs

The Sewree Cotton Green, Bombay, was the scene of a huge conflagration on Sunday afternoon involving loss of cotton bales valued at over Rs. 5 lakhs.

The fire broke out a little after 2 p.m. and caused considerable panic among the inhabitants of that part of the City. An alarm was at once raised and all the fire brigades were communicated with.

A SPECTACULAR BLAZE.

When engines from Byculla, Mandvi, Sewree and Dadar arrived on the scene they were confronted with a spectacular blaze. Over 6,000 bales of cotton stacked on plots Nos. 57/38 and 60/61 were being consumed by fearful flames which could be seen from a very long distance. Inspector Dere and Superintendent Power with the assistance of a few policemen checked the onrush of a huge crowd which assembled to witness the fire.

FIRE FIGHTERS' DANGEROUS TASK.

The fire-fighters under the supervision of the Chief Officer Mr. Greenop and Mr. Linton waged a gallant

battle with the flames for over four hours before the fire was brought under control and extinguished. Fight engines were continuously at work and the task of the fireman was attended with considerable risk from the sudden collapse of cotton bales now and then. Superintendent Scully of the Salvage Corps was actively helping the fire-fighters. The Municipal Commissioner Mr. Dalal visited the scene for about half an hour and keenly watched the work. The fire was completely put out at about 6-30 p.m.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

Although the property involved was over Rs. 11 lakhs, the actual damage is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs. The following firms are affected. Messrs. Gill & Co. who stored 4236 bales of cotton valued at Rs. 8,00,00,000. Messrs. Odhavji Shivji who stored 2,000 cotton valued at Rs. 8,00,000. Messrs. J. R. Vakharia who stored 353 bales valued at Rs. 75,000. It is understood all the property is covered by insurance.

HOW BOMBAY CONTINGENT REACHED MEERUT

Cheered all along the Streets

BOMBAY POLICE OFFICERS WISH PRISONERS GOOD LUCK

MEERUT, March 22. (Censored.)

Other arrivals in the Conspiracy case are Messrs. Jhabwala, Bombay, Sohansingh Jesh, Amritsar, Spratt, Calcutta, Dr. Nishwanth Mukerjee, Ghazipur, and Messrs. M. G. Desai, G. R. Khasle, Alve, Shaikat Osman, S. P. Ghate, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar and G. Adhikari of Bombay.

Mr. Jhabwala arrived by the Bombay Mail last night accompanied by his brother Nawsherwanji H. Jhabwala, Advocate, Bombay. The police official with Mr. Jhabwala missed in the train all papers connected with the search. He wired to Saharapur, but the papers were not traceable. He will lodge a complaint with the local police for the search of papers. This official was much worried for this mishap.

Mr. Jhabwala and the police stayed for the night in the railway waiting room and Nawsherwanji, Advocate, has put up with Lal Parmatma Sharin, Vakil.

MR. SPRATT'S ARRIVAL

Mr. Spratt arrived by the E. I. R. Punjab Mail via Ghazipur, and stayed overnight at the Railway Station with police escort. Mr. Sohansingh Jesh was brought handcuffed by the midnight passenger, and also kept at the station for the night. Local workers are present at the railway station on all trains to serve the arrested persons. Tea and refreshments are provided to all the arrested men and the police officers accompanying them. The Punjab Police only brought the arrested persons handcuffed. All accused spoke in high terms of the treatment meted out to them by the police officials.

BOMBAY CONTINGENT CHEERED ALONG WAY.

All arrested persons were taken to the District Magistrate after tea at the station.

GRIEVANCES OF AGRICULTURISTS

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY

LAHORE, March 23. The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting to-day appointed a sub-committee to tour throughout the province to find out the grievances of the agriculturists. The Committee consists of Sardar Mangal Singh, Randhir Dutt Chaudhary, Afzal Haq Giani, Kartar Singh and Malik Lala Khan. The Committee will co-opt two members from each of the districts in which they tour.—Free Press.

MR. MANDAL ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, March 23. Accepting and agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the Jury, Mr. S. N. Modak, Additional Sessions Judge, Howrah, acquitted Mr. Santiram Mandal, Assistant Secretary E.I.R. Labour Union

tion. The Bombay contingent of eight persons who were brought by the Bombay-Peshawar Express this morning had to walk on foot through the town to the District Magistrate's residence. The police escort had not money to pay for the conveyance. Amidst tense excitement they walked through the town and were cheered by the people.

An immense crowd gathered when the arrested persons were brought to the Court compound. Prominent Congress workers met them there and supplied them when they were taken to the jail in a police van. They thanked the local Congress men for the lavish entertainment provided to them and Lala Jyoti prasad, President, District Congress Committee, replying told them that the Meerut people were on their trial.

COURTEOUS BOMBAY POLICE OFFICIALS.

The Bombay police officials bade them good-bye and wished them good luck. One officer remarked: "If you escape the clutches of law, see us at Bombay." The Bombay police officials complained about the lack of arrangements by the Meerut police, in connection with the handing over of the accused persons to the local authorities. A local police official remarked that the case belonged to the Government of India and they had nothing to do with it.

So far it is known that all these persons under trial are allowed their personal clothes and beddings but no special treatment is accorded to them. Mr. Joshi was provided with copy of the "Hindustan Times" and a lamp in the Kotwali lockup during the night. Mr. Abdul Majid was transferred from the Kotwali to Lal Kuri police station. It is said the arrested persons are kept separately in the jail, but they want to be put together in order to have some sort of company and enjoyment in jail.—"Hindustan Times."

TIBBIA COLLEGE CONVOCATION

PRESIDENT PATEL PRESIDES OVER FUNCTION.

DELHI, March 24. A convocation of the Ayurvedic and Tibbia College founded by late Hakim Ajmal Khan was held yesterday. Mr. V. J. Patel, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, presiding. Mr. V. J. Patel said the attitude of the Government towards the Ayurvedic system which was a step-motherly one, had considerably been altered and he hoped that the Delhi Tibbia College would be raised to a University with colleges established all over India with the help of the Central and the Provincial Governments.—Free Press.

who had been arrested on a charge of perjury. This was a sequel to Banaganachi shooting case in which Mandal complained that some Europeans snapped rifles from a Gurkha and fired the shots.—Free Press.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN CITY DR. R. D. MODY'S SPEECH

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S ANNUAL MEETING

The following are extracts from the presidential speech made by Dr. R. D. Mody, President, Bombay Medical Union at its annual meeting held on Sunday:

Besides these three members of the profession we had to put on record at a special meeting of the Union, our deep sense of sorrow for the sad and lamentable death of a true patriot and one of the best sons of India. I mean, Lala Lajpatrai. Enough has been said about his brilliant and self-sacrificing career, and the inestimable services he had rendered to our Motherland. He made heavy sacrifices by going to prison and remaining in exile in foreign countries for long periods, but his love for his country was so sincere, and the zeal for doing his best for India was so great, that he continued to his very last days sacrificing everything to serve India—his true and sincere patriot and a great Motherland. In him India has lost a national leader.

UNION'S EFFORTS

The Bombay Medical Union ever since it was founded in 1881 has been trying to do its level best for the improvement of the status of the Independent Medical Profession. It has always taken up the fight wholeheartedly on behalf of the profession whenever any wrong or injustice has been committed and many a times though not always succeeded in redressing those injustices or wrongs. The reputation of the Union has been already established all throughout the country and in the words of Sir Pardy Lukes, the then Director General of Indian Medical Service it is considered "the most influential medical body in the Western India." The need for strengthening such a body is very great, hence may I appeal to all the members of our profession to join this body. If every member of the Union were to try and get one member at least once in a year, personally I think he will have done some service to the Union and indirectly to the profession at large.

The Union has always taken keen interest in subjects of medical education, curriculum of medical studies, reform in the University, overcrowding of the existing hospitals and the need for establishing of new ones and the congestion of students at the Grant Medical College, and this Union can take a certain amount of pride that had it not been for the pioneer and the spade work done by the Union the present Seth Godhandas Scondardas Medical College would not have come into existence. Who could have ever dreamt that a new magnificent Hospital like the King Edward Memorial and with the Godhandas Scondardas Medical College attached to it could be the monopoly of the Indian Medical graduates with such splendid opportunities and facilities afforded now to our newer generation of medical man by this Hospital and College.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The Bombay Municipality deserves all praise and congratulations for having taken up on its shoulders the grave and very expensive responsibility of maintaining this new College. Now when the College has been staffed by our own men I mean men from the independent medical profession only and when the spirit of nationalism prevails over the whole country it is but fit that our men who have been educated in our own country and who have acquired degrees of the Indian Universities should be encouraged whenever there is any chance of accepting their services either in the College or in the Hospital. It is a matter of great gratification that the idea promulgated by Sir Atul Chatterji, the High Commissioner for India in Great Britain in his recent annual report and by the well known educationist Dr. Paranjyoti that Indian degrees and qualifications should be given due respect in our country and that ways and means should be found out to give higher education to our sons in our own country, this idea we are glad to note has also been cherished by the staff of the King Edward Hospital, and therefore take this opportunity to point out that the Indian degrees and qualifications should receive greater attention than it is hitherto done so that the enormous expenses incurred by our sons for taking education in Europe would be minimised.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY

The population of a rising City like Bombay keeps on increasing every day. The City was absolutely crowded and congested during the great war. The housing accommodation was most inadequate, and if the housing accommodation is inadequate, necessarily the health of the City should suffer, besides this reason the City of Bombay compares its popula-

FOCH'S REMAINS REMOVED TO ARC DE TRIOMPHE

COFFIN GUARDED BY STAFF OFFICERS AND JESUIT FATHERS

LONDON, March 24.

Paris.—In the presence of throngs of roving spectators, the remains of Marshal Foch were removed to the Arc de Triomphe and will lie in State alongside the Unknown Warriors' grave. A gun carriage bearing the coffin is guarded by four staff officers with drawn swords, ex-servicemen and boy scouts while two Jesuit Fathers telling beads stand close by.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lahore. Both prosecution and defence arguments were concluded and judgment was reserved till March 27th in the case in which Mehta Anand Kishore, Congress worker stands charged under section 124-A I. P. C. for alleged seditious speech on the Kakori Day.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—Arguments concluded on Friday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Satyendranath Muzumdar, editor and printer, of "Anand Bazar Patrika", a vernacular daily, is charged with sedition and is prosecuted in connection with an article "Freedom Movement in Bengal in the wake of revolution" in its issue of December last. Judgment will be delivered on March 27.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—The Council of the All India Spinners Association will meet at Sabarmati on 3rd April to consider the Congress programme of boycott of foreign cloth when Mahatma Gandhi is expected to attend.—A. P.

Calcutta.—In connection with the constitution of the central banking enquiry committee the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce suggests the nomination of Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarkar, M.L.C., Calcutta, and Mr. B. F. Madon, Bombay. A. P.

Lucknow.—The annual meeting of the Lucknow University Court was held today. His Excellency Mr. G. B. Lambert, Chancellor, addressing the court said he wondered whether release of funds for further efforts of Universities could not be obtained through some system of concentration on particular subjects by individual universities.—A. P.

Allahabad.—The Public Health Department, United Provinces Government, notifies:—As Nainital is threatened with the outbreak of plague owing to the prevalence of the disease in several places in plains especially at Haldwani, regulations have been framed for medical inspection of railway passengers arriving at Katgodam and of grains at Haldwari for two months.—A. P.

Ajmer.—The Rajputana Marwari Agricultural Conference will be held at Ajmer on the 10th, 11th and 12th April, 1929. There are 500 members of the Reception Committee alone and the function is expected to attract thousands of delegates from all corners of land.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—Opening the All Bengal Schools and College Teachers Conference Saturday afternoon Dr. Gnanahart, the Vice-Chancellor, urged purity of motive in academic activity.—Free Press.

Madras.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presides over the Kerala Hindu Conference to be held in the last week of April at Calicut. Dr. Moorje, Mr. Birla and other leaders are expected to attend the Conference.—Free Press.

Madras.—Commenting on the relation between Government and news agencies the Tamil Nadu writes: "Subsidisation or illicit discrimination on part of the Government is improper. The only fitting answer to this injustice of the Government would be for the Nationalist Press to support the Free Press untidly.—Free Press.

tion and comparing her with other great cities in the world was most miserably equipped with Hospital accommodation. Hundreds of deserving of deserving patients were turned away from the then existing hospitals for want of room. But fortunately for the city as well as for the suffering humanity and the medical profession there came as the head of the Government, an able, energetic, zealous and sympathetic Governor, I mean, Sir Leslie Wilson. He did momentous work putting his heart and soul for increasing the facilities of medical relief. Though he has left us only few months ago yet his monumental work in creating new hospitals and enlarging those that are in existence for giving medical relief to the sick and the needy will always be remembered by Bombay as a glorious achievement, and the City will owe His Excellency a deep debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in this noble cause, and we the members of the Medical Profession in appreciation of his monumental work met at a meeting of the profession and tendered our sincere and heart-felt thanks to him and presented him with a befitting souvenir for his glorious achievement in the cause of suffering humanity.

We sincerely trust and hope that his successor H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes will carry on the same good and noble work that his predecessor started, with the same enthusiasm and zeal till the provisions for the medical relief of our city is put on a sound and permanent basis and I can say with full confidence that the public of Bombay and more specially the suffering humanity will thoroughly appreciate this with deep feelings of gratitude.

BUSY ELDERS CHAFE UNDER INACTIVITY

Assembly Procedure Comes In For Criticism.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

DELHI, Dec. 23.

On the motion of Mr. A. C. Mewatters the Council of State passed the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 Amendment Bill. Mr. Mewatters explained that the Bill which had already been passed by the Assembly sought to improve certain defects in the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act which was brought into force from July 1924.

BEEF CONSUMED BY BRITISH TROOPS

At question time replying to Seth Govindas, the Commander-in-Chief said about 8510 and 8340 tons of beef were consumed by British troops in India during 1926-27 and 1927-28 respectively. Estimated cost of meat was used in the place of beef for British troops in India would be from rupees twentyseven to thirty lakhs per year.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

Sir Ebrahim Jaffer asked a series of questions concerning the facilities afforded for Indian students abroad. Sir Mahomed Habibullah explained that there was an Education Department in the Office of the High Commissioner for India in London to look after the welfare of Indian students in Great Britain and as far as possible on the Continent also. The department, however, did not supervise the progress of Indian students other than Government scholars and such other students as may be entrusted to its care by parents and guardians in India or by trustees who award scholarships in Europe. Last year the number of Government scholars under the control of the High Commissioner was 275 while the number of other scholars under his control was 38.

COUNCIL KEPT WITHOUT WORK

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Leader, informed the House that there was no business before the House. It was a great uncertainty as to when any bills to be passed in another place were likely to be laid here. He, therefore, suggested that the date for the next sitting be left open.

Sir Arthur Froom asked if any effort was being made to expedite the business of the Assembly. He asked if there was any meeting of the Assembly to-day. It seemed to him that the Council was being kept unavoidably with nothing to do.

Seth Govindas said particularly as there was a Hindu festival on, they would like to know how long they would be sitting.

UNCERTAIN FATE OF FINANCE BILL

Sir Mahomed Habibullah reiterated that there was no information as to how the trend of business in the Assembly would take its course. The Finance Bill had not been completed and the Council would not meet until the Finance Bill was passed by the Assembly. Proceeding, Sir Mahomed declared that as Leader of the Council he had no control over the proceedings in the other House nor in justice to

Mr. Crerar, could he control the proceedings of this House so effectively as to terminate the proceedings on a particular day. The Government was in a minority in the other House and therefore the proceedings in the Assembly must take that course which the non-official members wished to give it.

Sir George Godfrey asked why the other House was not sitting to-day? He believed that there was a distinct waste of time going on.

WASTE OF TIME

Sir Manekjee Dadhabhoy confessed that the way in which the time of this House was being wasted was absolutely scandalous and he thought Government were partly responsible for the management of the business in the other Houses. They knew that the other House was bent on dilatory action and to oppose the Government in every matter and to waste time. He suggested that the Assembly should meet at least a month before the Council. Continuing, Sir Manekjee stated that as regards the other two bills in the Assembly the Government ought to have brought them forward before the discussion of financial grants.

A CLEVER HINT

Sir Mahomed Habibullah replying to Sir George Godfrey's query said that ordinarily both the Houses did not sit on Saturdays, but to-day it was an exceptional occasion as they had anticipated that the Finance Bill would come up here to-day. Unexpectedly, it did not so happen. Sir Mahomed quite realised the vehemence with which Sir Manekjee had attacked the Government. The unfortunate Government was never safe from vehement attacks, but his suggestion that they must meet about one month later than the Assembly did not fit in with the programme of legislative business. As for the other two bills, Sir Manekjee should leave the tactical adjustment of Government business to the Leader of the other House.

POSITION AND PROCEDURE OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Finally, Sir Arthur Froom asked: "Is Government satisfied with the present position and procedure in the Central Legislature? If not, have they in contemplation the making of some recommendation before the Statutory Commission which is at present in Delhi?"

Sir Mahomed Habibullah's reply was brief and curt: "I am sorry I cannot answer that question on the floor of the House."

PRESIDENT'S OPINION

Sir Henry Moncreiff-Smith, the President, characterised the statement made by the Leader of the House as extremely unsatisfactory for the Council. His sympathies were with the members, but he saw no option but to accept the suggestion made by Sir Mahomed.

The Council then adjourned. The date of the next meeting will be announced later.—A. P.

HEAVY RAIN IN PESHAWAR DAMAGE TO FRUITS AND CROPS

PESHAWAR, Mar. 23.

There was heavy rain in Peshawar this afternoon accompanied by hailstorms causing the streets to be whitened by a thick hail and subsequently flooded with water. Considerable damage is believed to have been done to fruits and crops.—Free Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LATEST.

TO TOUR INDIA AS PREACHER OF HINDUISM.

DELHI, March 24.

The "Hindustan Times" understands that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will make an extensive tour all over India for three months for furthering the Congress programme and for removal of untouchability. At each city he will give a "Diksha mantaram" to all Hindus without caste distinction.—Free Press.

ATTRACTIVE HOLI PROGRAMME FOR DELHI.

DELHI, March 24.

An attractive programme has been planned to celebrate the Holi on Sunday. A procession will be taken out and propaganda will be made among the labouring classes against liquor. A mass meeting will be held at the Queens Gardens where Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will speak on the evils of liquor.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR SERIOUSLY ILL

CONDITION CAUSES GRAVE ANXIETY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

The condition of the Maharaja of Bharatpur who has been lying ill in New Delhi for sometime, has suddenly taken a dangerous turn. His present state is causing grave anxiety.—A. P.

"SWARAJ NOT ATTAINABLE WITHOUT REORGANISING SOCIETY"

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

Swaraj cannot be attained without organisation of the Hindu Society. Boycott of foreign cloth, spread of Khadi, and civil disobedience will not be of any avail if the society is not reconstructed and purged of all time worn evil customs and blind narrowness. Said Pandit Tarakhnusa, presiding over the Hindu Maha Sabha Sammelan held in the afternoon at the Wellington Square.

A noticeable feature of the attendance was the large number of Depressed class members. Physical feats and industrial exhibition displaying Hindu art and craftsmanship added attraction to the Conference. The Conference continues for three days.—Free Press.

Surat.—Further arrests of 4 Hindus have been made in connection with the communal disturbances in this city in September last. The arrests were made on a complaint lodged with the police by a Mahomedan named Akhbar that on 6th September the accused had assaulted and injured him with a knife. The accused have been released on bail.—A. P.

GENERAL ELECTION IN ITALY

UNIQUE FASCIST SYSTEM.

LONDON, March 24.

Rome.—The general election which is being held to-day is occurring under a unique and partly experimental electoral system. Only "producers" are entitled to vote and about nine and a half million men will come under this category. The fascist "ticket" headed by the name of Mussolini is only one to which the vote may be given. The voter must write the word "Yes" or "No."

The New Chamber will be the first experiment in the history of the system of a "corporative Parliament". Deputies will not represent the constituencies or be elected on account of their political views but will be selected as candidates by thirteen corporations or guilds thus ensuring the representation of all the fields of activity of the Italian Nation from scientist to peasant.—Reuter.

EMBARRASSING SITUATION FOR GOVERNMENT.

LOBBY TALK ON FINANCE BILL.

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Though the Legislative Assembly observed a holiday to-day there were a number of members in the lobbies discussing the position regarding the Finance Bill. The general feeling is that the tactics of obstruction adopted by a section of the House have resulted in a situation which is slightly embarrassing to the Government. The most material sections of the Finance Bill have still to be disposed of. They relate to postage and incometax rates. These two will occupy the best part of two days in the next week, that is, Wednesday and Thursday. Even if the discussion on these two parts of the Finance Bill is hastened by mutual agreement, the third reading of the Bill will take at least one full day but the Assembly is not sitting on Friday the 29th, that day being Good Friday, and there is no knowing whether it will sit on Saturday the 30th. The 31st is a holiday, being Sunday. Unless the Bill is passed by the 31st March by both Houses and becomes an Act the Government cannot, under the Bill collect the salt duty, postal rates etc, except by special notification of the law. Now, it is clear that even the Assembly cannot dispose of the Finance Bill by any means before the end of this month. At the earliest it can finish on the 30th. Then the Bill has to go to the Council of State, where it cannot be taken up till the second or third April. Moreover, the Bill must be laid on the table of the Council of State one day previous to the discussion in that House. At his rate, the Bill will probably come back to the Legislative Assembly on the 4th.

SALT TAX POSITION.

The position regarding the salt tax is particularly interesting. The reduction of four annas effected by the Assembly means a loss of sixty-five lakhs in the next financial year. Whether the Government will, for the sake of this sum move the Council of State for the restoration of the tax to Rs. 1-10 per maund or not is a matter under speculation, but if as is expected, the Bill does not become law by the 31st March, the Governor General will extend the present notification which lays down the duty at Rs. 1-10 per maund. Therefore the reduction will not become law at any rate on the 1st April. In regard to postal rates also, the Government will have to issue a special notification. As for incometax, this is collected once a year and therefore there may not be an immediate necessity to issue a notification before the Finance Bill becomes law. The position regarding the duties on motor spirit is rather intriguing.

A PROBLEM BEFORE GOVT.

The Government have been collecting an excise duty of two annas per gallon since the presentation of the Bill in the Assembly on 28th February. If the Bill does not become law by the end of this month under the rules, the Government will have to refund the extra duty collected. There are various devices for getting over this difficulty but perhaps the easiest course that might appeal to the Government is to add another clause to the Finance Bill. As for the Public Safety and Trade Disputes Bills, there is no knowing how long the Assembly will take to consider them but the Government determination to proceed with these two measures means a delay in the move-up to Simla by at least one week.—A. P.

Peshawar, Mar. 23rd.—In pursuance of the Government's scheme to introduce the principle of election in Peshawar Municipality it is notified that the necessary electoral rolls have been prepared and are now open for examination.—Free Press.

Calcutta, Mar. 23rd.—Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, President-elect of the Hindu Maha Sabha Conference is leaving for Surat on the 27th. Dr. Sumit Chatterji and Dr. Kalidas Nag will accompany him.—Free Press.

POLICE SERGEANTS SEVERELY CRITICISED

MOTION TO REDUCE THEIR SALARIES LOST IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Police Sergeants were severely criticised at the Bengal Council when the motion to reduce their salaries by Rs. 1,00,000 was made.

Mr. B. K. Basu pointed out that this increased pay to the sergeants was rejected by the House last year, but was certified. It was an insult to ask the House to vote again for it. The Force was unnecessary and duties were better done by the Indian officers.

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

The Home Member reiterated that sergeants were necessary during Labour unrest and added that if Calcutta was free from communal riot, it was because the forces of disorder were afraid of provoking conflict with the Police. The motion for refusal of grant was lost by 29 to 49 votes.

IMPORTANT PART OF POLICE WORK.

The motion of Mr. B. K. Basu to reduce Rs. 5 lakhs from the pay of the Presidency Police was also lost. Another motion to reduce Rs. 25,000 from the pay of Superintendents was lost by 54 to 25 votes. Mr. P. C. Basu said that now the Superintendents are busy preventing the boycott, and the burning of foreign cloths, ignoring their primary responsibility to detect crime.

The Home Member thought the important part of the Police work was prevention and not detection of crime, and he was surprised at the remark of Mr. Basu. The House then adjourned till Tuesday.—Free Press.

GOVT TREASURY EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

ACCUSED SENTENCED

LUCKNOW, March 23.

Mr. Aprakash Basu, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment yesterday at Rae Bareilly in what is locally known as the Rae Bareilly Treasury Embezzlement Case. The accused in this case were Rai Sahib Pandit Beniprasad Tewari, late Deputy Collector and Treasury Officer, Subedar Surajprasad Awasthi, late Honorary Secretary, Rae Bareilly District, Soldiers' Board, Begun Behari, late Treasury Cashier, and Kaliratan, the Subedar's peon. The accused were prosecuted on charges under Section 420-B read with Section 406, I. P. C. (Conspiracy to commit criminal breach of trust as public servants). The allegations were that the accused misappropriated the pensions of ex-soldiers, their widows and orphans. They were all committed to the sessions by Mr. N. K. Abul Mohiuddin, Special Magistrate, in August last.

The Sessions Judge found all the accused guilty except Kaliratan who was acquitted. Rai Sahib Beniprasad Tewari was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000, in default one year's further imprisonment. Subedar Surajprasad received the same sentence, while Begun Behari of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default six months' further imprisonment. H. S. Gupta, Bhatt-Law, assisted by Mr. B. P. Gupta, Advocate, conducted the prosecution, while Pandit Kanhaiyalal defended the accused.—A. P.

ECHO OF BAMUNGACHI SHOOTING INCIDENT

LABOUR UNION OFFICIAL ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury consisting of four Indians and one European the Additional Sessions Judge, Howrah, acquitted this afternoon Santiram Mandal, Assistant Secretary, E. I. R. Labour Union, of charges of perjury, etc., in connection with the Bamungachi shooting incident during the recent E. I. R. Labour unrest. Mandal alleged before a judicial authority that Mr. W. C. Mondal, an E. I. Railway official, fired on an innocent mob. A judicial enquiry was held into the allegations against Mr. Mondal and the latter was found not guilty.

When the jury gave its verdict the Crown counsel asked the Judge to refer the case to the High Court on grounds of justice and public morality, holding that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The Judge characterised the verdict as honest and pointed out that it was unanimous and held that under the circumstances the law did not authorise him to refer the case to the High Court. He therefore acquitted the prisoner of all the charges.—A. P.



On a steamer which will sail for Europe from Bombay on 3rd June 1929, entered by Brahmans throughout the tour. Visit European countries for pleasure, knowledge or business. Details from Hindu Express Co., Post Box 6721, Calcutta.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

A Record of Invaluable Work.

The Congress Bulletin, issued by the General Secretary of the National Congress, states:

MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.
It appears that 24 persons convicted during the Martial Law regime in the Punjab in 1919 are still undergoing imprisonment. One of these, Mota Singh son of Gopal Singh is in jail in Burma. The following eleven are at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands: Jai Lal Din, Kar Chand, Manohar Singh, Raja Ram, Jai Ram Singh, Allah Din, Mohammadi, Nadir Ali Shah, Dina Harnam Singh and Sarwar. The following twelve persons are in the Punjab jails:

1. Kanha son of Ruldor. 2. Kanha son of Ganan. 3. Girdharilal son of Moti Ram. 4. Nizam Din son of Karam. 5. Baggu Mal son of Panna. Mal 6. Saudagar Singh son of Kala Singh. 7. Ganda Singh son of Atma Singh. 8. Amar Singh son of Lachman Das. 9. Walaiti son of Dawlat Ram. 10. Ratan Chand son of Sita Ram. 11. Saddiq son of Ibrahim. 12. Sandhu son of Hussain Bux.

F. B. C.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has been appointed the Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee. He is resigning his membership of the Bombay Provincial Legislative Council so as to be able to devote all his time to the work of the boycott. The Central office of the Boycott Committee is for the present situated at Bombay. Communications should be addressed to: The Secretary, F. B. C. Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

F. B. C. BULLETIN.

The Secretary of the Boycott Committee is issuing a periodical bulletin dealing with the boycott. It is called the "F. B. C. Bulletin". He has fixed the 1st of May 1929 as the day for a national stock-taking of the progress of the boycott so that the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting of the 14th May may be in a position to review the situation and issue directions for the future. All P. C. Cs. are requested to keep in touch with the Boycott Committee and to send a full report by the end of April.

FOR LABOUR PROBLEMS.

Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza has been appointed a Congress Research Scholar. He is a graduate of the Madras and Oxford universities. During his stay at Oxford he edited the "Bharat" a magazine of the Indian Students in England. He was specially interested in Labour problems during his stay abroad and he will devote himself to a study of these problems in India as a research scholar of the Congress.

BONFIRES ON THE 10TH AND 17TH.
The whole country responded with vigour to the call of the Working Committee for demonstration on March 10th and 17th. Vast processions and meetings took place in the towns and villages and in view of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, a special feature was made of bonfires of foreign cloth.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. will take place in Delhi on March 27th.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

In compliance with the directions of the Working Committee, the General Secretary has so far inspected five Provincial Congress Committees of Delhi, Punjab, Bengal, Behar and the United Provinces. Everywhere a new spirit was in evidence and special efforts were being made to increase the membership and strengthen the organisation.

RECEIPTS IN TRIPLICATE.

To get over the difficulty of checking the Bengal P. C. C. is issuing triplicate membership receipts, one of the counterfoils being sent to the provincial office.

VILLAGE REORGANISATION COMMITTEE.

Not directly connected with the Congress organisation in Bengal but working in co-operation with it is the Village Reorganisation Committee started by Deshbandhu C. R. Das. Mr. Jnananjan Neogy is in charge of this. The Committee has done very good work in a large number of villages. In many villages night and day schools have been started. Lantern lectures are delivered and special attention is paid to sanitation, medical relief and cottage industries.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The 28th of February was the last date for the payment of provincial contributions to the A. I. C. C. under Article IX of the constitution. In order to make the punctual payment

of this contribution certain the A. I. C. C. left the amount to the P. C. Cs. themselves so that they could pay according to their capacity. It is regrettable that in spite of these facilities only some of the provinces have paid their contributions.

Article IX of the constitution is mandatory and it is doubtful if the representatives of a province which has not paid its annual contribution have a right to take part in the A. I. C. C. meetings.

SCALE OF PAYMENTS.

It is unfortunate that major provinces like Bengal, Punjab and Andhra should delay in sending their contributions. The scale of payments already made is also not encouraging. The very minimum for a major province should be Rs. 500 and for a minor province be Rs. 250. An important province like Tamil Nad has however sent Rs. 100/- only although they have a substantial surplus from the Madras Congress. Maharashtra's contribution of Rs. 50/- is also very small.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

The League against Imperialism is evidently not approved of by the British Government and every effort is made by them to make it appear that it is a Communist organisation. Frequent reference was made to it in the debates on the Public Safety Bill. As is well known the National Congress is associated with the League and last December the All-India Trade Union Congress was affiliated to it. During the two years of its existence the League has grown in strength and it has got its branches and affiliated organisations all over Asia, Europe, America and Africa. Its activities against imperialism have evidently thrown the British Government and other imperialist Governments into a panic. And this panic has resulted in charges of Communism being brought against it and the restriction of visas to its members. Two months ago Messrs. Maxton, Saklatvala and Bridgeman were stopped by the Belgian Government from crossing Belgium in order to attend a meeting of the Executive Cologne.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has also been put out greatly by the activities of the League. He has angrily condemned the British section of the League for venturing to send a message to the Congress favouring independence for India. Mr. MacDonald forgets that one of the sponsors of the League, and its first president, was his own Colleague and the present chairman of the British Labour Party, Mr. George Lansbury.

LEAGUE NOT COMMUNIST.

To call the League a purely Communist organisation is to misrepresent it utterly or to exhibit amazing ignorance. The League's first president was Mr. Lansbury who has no love for the Communists. At present the League has three honorary vice-presidents: Professor Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist of the century, Henri Barbusse, the famous French author and Madame Sun Yat Sen. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is James Maxton M. P. who is also the president of the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain; the vice-president is Edo Fimmen, a well known labour leader of Holland, and the secretaries are Willi Munzenberg, M.P. of Germany and V. Chattopadhyaya, Chattopadhyaya is on leave at present.

Most of the work of the League is done by an executive Committee consisting of the office bearers and ten other members. These ten are Madam Ducrest (France), Mohammed Hatta (Indonesia), Liau Hansin (China), Roger Baldwin (U.S.A.), Mustapha Chedli (North Africa), Diego Rivera (Mexico), S. Saklatvala M. P. and R. Bridgeman (Great Britain), Dr. Marteanx M. P. (Belgium), and Jawaharlal Nehru (India). The great majority of these are not communists.

The General Council of the League consists of thirty other members besides the members of the Executive Committee. These come from China, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Egypt, North Africa, South Africa, Indonesia, Korea, Persia, U.S.A., Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

ITS AIMS.

The League against Imperialism is not a Communist organisation but it has certainly got Communists in its ranks. It seeks to establish contacts between all movements which support the struggle against imperialism. These movements are both national movements as in India and in colonial and semi colonial countries and workers' movements which aim at social and economic emancipation. Communists are undoubtedly the strongest opponents of imperialism today and as such their co-operation is

AGRICULTURAL SEASON OF 1927-28

ITS OUTSTANDING FEATURES

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following for publication:

"The agricultural season of 1927-28 may, on the whole, be described as fairly good. It was, however, characterised by certain outstanding features, some of which were favourable and some detrimental to the healthy development of the crops, in different parts of the Bombay Presidency proper." Thus observes the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927-28.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

The total cultivated area in the Presidency proper was 33,543,000 acres while in Sind it was 9,499,000. The total cropped area in the Presidency was 29,006,000 acres of which 19,969,000 acres produced food crops and 9,037,000 acres non-food crops. In Sind the total cropped area was 4,583,000 acres of which 3,907,000 produced food crops and 676,000 non-food crops. In the Bombay Presidency proper, the gross cropped area expanded by 794,000 acres. The most noticeable increase (plus 495,000 acres) occurred in the Deccan, excepting East Khandesh, due to the favourable rains, which encouraged extensive cultivation in most parts of the Division, and in the Karnatak (plus 172,000 acres) due to generally sufficient rains, late in the season, which gave an impetus to rabi sowings on a very large scale. Gujarat, (plus 88,000 acres) except Ahmedabad and Konkan (plus 39,000 acres), also contributed to the increase. In the Ahmedabad District, however, there was a slight decrease (-14,000 acres) due to excessive rains and floods during the last week of July.

The area cropped twice showed an extension of 250,000 acres in the Bombay Presidency proper, the increase being shared by all the Divisions except the Konkan. It was specially marked in the Deccan, where the double cropped area advanced by 160,000 acres, due to the abundant rains of the season which left ample moisture in the soil for a second crop to be taken on the same land. The same cause brought about an extension, though to a much less extent, in Gujarat (plus 68,000 acres) and in the Karnatak (plus 38,000 acres).

NATURE OF THE CROPS.

About two-thirds of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, jowar, bajri, rice, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

In the Bombay Presidency proper, the area under food-crops advanced by 204,000 acres or 1.0 per cent. over the previous year and by 404,000 acres or 2.5 per cent. as compared with the average. Among the kharif crops, bajri showed a decline of 23,000 acres below the previous year, partly through the fear of grass-hopper attack in the Deccan and partly owing to excessive July rains in North Gujarat; while rice showed an expansion of 42,000 acres due to favourable rains. Among the rabi crops, jowar showed a set-back of 187,000 acres, due to the unsuitability of the rains for this crop, while wheat and gram showed an advance of 147,000 acres and 112,000 acres respectively over the previous year owing to the favourable late rains of the season in most parts of the Presidency. The area under sugarcane remained almost stationary.

Jowar and Bajri.—The area under jowar (chiefly rabi) showed a considerable set-back of 211,000 acres and 679,000 acres respectively below the previous year and the normal in the Bombay Presidency, a decrease being shared by all the Divisions. The area under bajri was 11,000 acres less than the previous year, though it advanced by 457,000 acres over the normal. It showed a slight increase in the Deccan and Karnatak, but a marked decline in North Gujarat, due to the excessive rains and floods in July.

Rice.—The area under rice, in the Bombay Presidency proper, increased by 42,000 acres or by 2.1 per cent. over the previous year, the chief increase being shared by North Gujarat (plus 23,000 acres) and the Deccan (plus 19,000 acres), due to the favourable rains at the time of sowing. There was also a slight increase in the Karnatak (plus 5,000 acres) against which there was a similar decrease in the Konkan (-4,000 acres), where more area was put under rabi in the Ratnagiri District.

In the Bombay Presidency proper, the area irrigated showed a decline of 58,000 acres or 5.7 per cent. below the previous year, having declined from 1,023,000 acres in the last year to 965,000 acres during the year under report. Almost the whole of the decline occurred in the Deccan where, owing to the favourable character of the season, less necessity was felt to resort to irrigation sources.

welcomed, but in no sense do they dominate the League.

INDIAN STUDENTS' INFORMATION BUREAU

The Indian Students' Information Bureau has been formally opened in Berlin in a central quarter near the Unter den Linden. It is proposed to get the office registered. The Ministry of Education of the German Government and various German organisations are greatly interested in the Bureau and promise every help. The address of the Bureau is: "Indisches Informations Bureau" Berlin W.8, Mauer Str. 52. Mr. A. C. N. Nambiar is in charge.—Free Press.

PERSIAN AT THE SCHOOL LEAVING EXAM.

To the Editor, of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great pains a long article under the signature of K. D. Talyarkhan and I am reminded of the saying in law, "If you have no case, abuse the plaintiff." Where is the necessity of preaching a sermon on the beauties of the Persian tongue? We are not called upon to compare the merits and the characteristics of different languages.

The writer has indulged in a tirade against Hindu "Persian teachers." I may inform him that if the Parsis can produce Persian writers like Kangas, Dadachanji, Patels, Arsiwallas and Karanis, Hindus can also boast of scholars like Mr. K. M. Javeri, late Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Khan Sahebs, Mehtas, and others. And yet, strange to say, that these are the products of the University of Bombay whose Persian course allotted 30 p.c. marks for questions in grammar and 70 p.c. for those in literature. Let us not indulge in communal rivalries. In this connection I am reminded of an incident that happened some years ago. A Hindu student appeared for the oral test in Persian (Junior B.A.) before Mr. Kapadia, Professor of Persian, in Bhavnagar College. The first question he put to the student was "What is your caste?" The answer was "Pathare Prabhu." The student became rather nervous lest the examiner might fail him in Persian simply because of his caste. But, fortunately, for him he passed the oral test and became a "fullfledged B.A." with languages as his optional. I am informed that Mr. Kapadia is dead, but the student is still living among us. He is no other than Mr. L. B. Nayak, B. A., late Interpreter and Translator of the Court of Small Causes.

The point in dispute is not with regard to the qualifications of Persian teachers but about the Persian papers set at the University examination. I do not blame the Persian teachers. For after all, we have to the tune of our superiors that is the University authorities vide Persian preliminary paper of the New Bharda High School, 1929. I have myself set similar questions in order to impress upon the students the necessity of preparing themselves on the lines required by the University authorities. I still maintain that it is too much to expect Persian students to write essays on such subjects as "knowledge is power" etc. The colloquial part of Persian can only be tested by oral tests and not by written.

If Mr. Talyarkhan desires to watch my pronunciations in Persian he is quite welcome to visit my Persian classes; but I am not prepared to learn them from him. I do not wish to go into the details of the Demonstration Lesson in Persian given in the Elphinstone High School as I think I would be wounding the susceptibilities of the learned Persian teacher whoever he may be. For after all, he is one of us. I may say that there was no liveliness in the colloquial part of the lesson taught. The class consisted of six boys only—one Mohammedan and five Gujarati Hindus (Standard V.).

The representation made by four responsible Persian teachers on behalf of Parsi and Mohammedan students to the proper authorities must be properly dealt with and cannot belittled in the manner Mr. Talyarkhan desires.—Yours etc.,

S. E. RANE.

II.

To, the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I just put in a word or two regarding the controversy about Persian at the S.L.C. Examination, Bombay University?

I think Mr. Talyarkhan has misconstrued Mr. Rane's letter about the "farical Persian lesson" given in the Elphinstone High School at the Teachers' Conference. I was present at the conference. Mr. Rane's remarks are not about lesson given by Prof. Mazandarani, who everybody knows is a Persian scholar. The remarks are about conversational Persian lesson given on the second day.

I am a student of Persian. I was not a little amused at the lesson. As a "model lesson" each was a failure. From a picture set in front of the class, it was impossible to draw out a particular story unless the boys had previously read or known it (which by the bye they had done!).

As for Mr. Talyarkhan's remark "a boy can scrape through solely in grammar without reading a letter of literature." I doubt if Mr. Talyarkhan himself can do it. Much less can a boy taking his Matric, when only 30 or 35 marks assigned for grammar and 35 marks are needed for a bare pass! Only a period each day is given for Persian. In four years the boy just understands, reads and writes Persian, not as a scholar but as an ordinary Matric student. To ask him to write original essays even of a few lines, is indeed a hardship on him.

By the bye may I point out here that some of the schools have already given up, (and some are going to follow suit) teaching Persian as a second language. Can any one tell why?—Yours etc.,

Y. G. TALPADE.

B.A., S.T.C.

Head Master, Robert Money School, Bombay.

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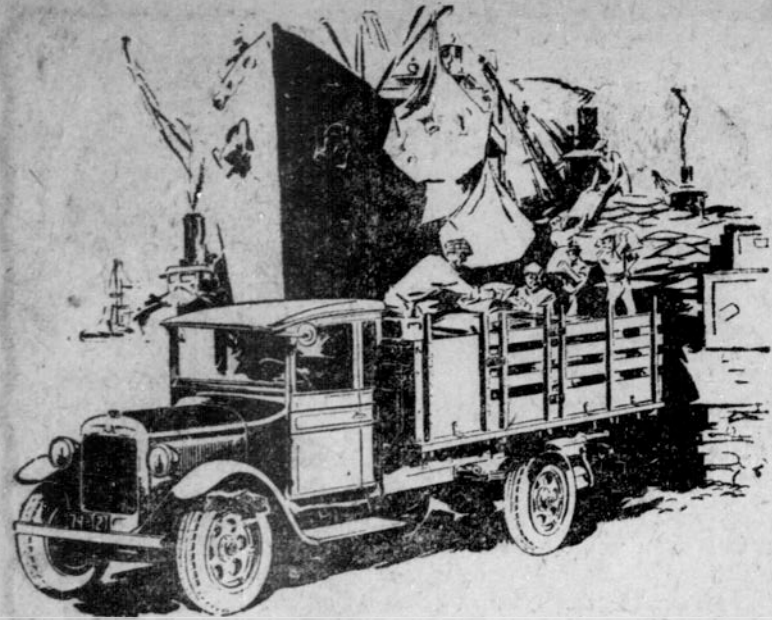
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SITANBUL, ANKARA IZMIR

TURKEY'S NEW NAMES FOR OLD PLACES

When the Turkish Government ordered all shop and office signs and names to be changed to the new letters of the Latin alphabet the official spelling dictionary had not yet been published. The only principle which the population could go upon was that the spelling was to be phonetic. So they said their own names and businesses over to themselves conscientiously till they got what they believed to be the right sound and spelling, and proceeded to make the alterations demanded by the authorities.

The consequence is that there is now a chaos of spelling all over the country. In Constantinople it has been decided that municipal officers are to go round all the business quarters and order the inhabitants to adopt the official spellings. They will carry the official spelling dictionary, and when they see a misspelling will make the persons responsible change it within a week under pain of a fine.

The confusion at present extends even to persons' own names. Thus Abdoulla Effendi has been reprimanded for giving himself three letters too many and obviously being under Arabic influence still. He is to be made to take out the o, one of the l's, and one of the f's. Then he will be orthographically a true Turkish citizen called Abdula Efendi. At present doctors call themselves "dokdoru" or "doktor" on their signs, apartment becomes "apartamani" or "apartman" and everywhere there are a thousand and one divergences.

The municipal spelling officers will put this right, but for a long time the population will find conformity to the official spelling one of the hardest points in the new language. When "club" can be indifferently written—according to mere sound—as "klubu" and "kulupu," it will be hard to keep to the spelling alone approved officially. There is also at present a lack of copies of the dictionary, so that the population in its ordinary writing has to follow its instincts and hearing.

Meanwhile the Language Commission has fixed the spelling of the names of 64 provinces of the Republic. The chief changes are that Stamboul—the Turkish name for Constantinople—is written Istanbul, Angora becomes Ankara, Brusa turns into Bursa, Trebizond into Trabzon, Adalia into Antalya, and Smyrna into Izmir. Foreign names are to be left in their foreign spelling except where they contain letters not in the new Turkish alphabet. This is a great simplification because at first it was proposed to spell Prague (Praba), for instance, as "Pirag," and to carry out other similar malformation of foreign place names.

RESCUE OF HINDU WOMEN

(Continued from page 6.)

- included in any of the classes above. 2
9. Woman relieved from a magician who had enticed her for magical rites. 1
10. Married women who have lost reputation and have no place to go. 11
11. A Christian woman who happened to give birth to a child in the street and therefore, was given temporary shelter. 1

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF WORK.

The importance of the work done by the Home is great, not only from a humanitarian but also from a sociological point of view. To pity a Hindu woman and to speak about her disabilities, was a favourite of social reformers a decade ago. "Social reform" was then discussed more or less from a theoretical point of view. People rarely spoke from facts. They did not know the real unfortunate conditions. When institutions like the Shradhdhanand Anathe Mahilashram spring up, facts of life around us will be available and social reform will become a much more practical affair. The authorities of this Home have kept careful records and these records will be of great value to social scientists. Novelists also will find

interesting plots in the life-stories recorded here.

HISTORY OF SOME CASES.

I sincerely hope that the authorities will publish records of their institution omitting names and taking necessary care. These records will bring to notice the circumstances under which women are driven to an undesirable life, and thus they will make society more cautious. I give here a few stories from their published report and some from their unpublished record:—

1. A young Brahmin girl lost her mother whilst she was yet a child. Her father kept a mistress in the house and her elder sister, who was widowed, left the father and began to live with a Mahomedan. She was married at 15 and being very simple-minded, she was ill-treated both by her husband and the parents as also by her father and his mistress. She was often starved and mercilessly beaten and being unable to bear this ill-treatment, ran away to the house of a relative who stayed at a distant place. He promptly turned her out. Alone, hungry and miserable, she asked for food from a porter at the Railway Station. He was a Mahomedan. He gave her food and shelter and she lived with him for a month. Her brother thereafter found her and took her away to her old life of misery and starvation and beating. But she again ran away to meet the railway porter. She met an agent of the Rescue Home. She is now there contented—receiving education—and is grateful.

2. A young Mahar girl was married at the age of 10. Her husband was a drunkard and gambler and being continuously unemployed owing to his vices was in constant need of money. He sent her to a mill for work, but not content with her meagre earnings there, he insisted on her supplementing them by selling her virtue. After a long struggle, she succumbed. She had a neighbour, who belonged to a higher caste and who became friendly with her. He took pity on her and wanted to marry her, but as both were Hindus and she could neither get a divorce nor marry during the life time of her husband, they both decided to be converted to Islam. The girl could easily do so and she went to live with some Mahomedans but not with the man, as his relatives and caste-men strongly objected. The girl's brother ultimately obtained custody of her person with the assistance of the Court. After further adventures, she ultimately found her way to the Rescue Home with the help of a member. She is now completely transformed, reformed and happy. Her manners, character and life will do credit to any girl born under better circumstances. She is, being slowly educated.

3. A Prabhu woman of 25 was widowed at the age of 19. As remarriage is not permitted among the higher castes and her husband had left her no money, she had to live with relatives, one of whom took advantage of her helpless condition. She became pregnant. He had not the courage to own his guilt and she was persecuted. On the 13th day of her delivery—suffering and sick—she was driven away by her relatives, who felt, they were disgraced by her. She was extremely ill and unhappy and full of repentance. If some kind-hearted neighbour had not directed her to the Rescue Home, she and her child would have perished like thousands of her more unfortunate sisters. Both are now in the Home. She is grateful—full of repentance—and a willing worker. She is receiving education. As is usually the case, the man escapes without any punishment and is even considered a respectable member of society.

4. A Marathi girl of 20 was married very young. As she was dark and ugly, her husband discarded her and married another girl. He and his second wife began to ill-treat her. She, therefore, ran away and fell into evil ways. She got a child from another man with whom she began to live. He soon got tired of her. She, therefore, left him. Two Mahomedans met her and suggested that she should accept Islam, but she declined. As she was wandering in the streets of this vast City, she met an agent of the Rescue Home, who took her there. She is now happy—is given religious instruction and is reforming her ways.

5. A young Madras Brahmin girl lost her parents in childhood. She was brought up by her aunt. A Christian neighbour deceived her to Bombay when she was 10 without the knowledge of her aunt. She had to drudge very hard and was not even given sufficient food. A kindly disposed Israel lady took pity upon her and removed her from the place and kept her as a servant in another Christian family. Here she misbehaved and became pregnant. Her master wanted to remove her to the Salvation Army. By chance she was brought to the Rescue Home. She delivered in Hospital. She is now being carefully looked after. She is only 16 and if left to herself will easily fall into evil ways.

(To Be Continued.)

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

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MRS. NAIDU IN SAN FRANCISCO

ADDRESS BY INDIA-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
"Sir,—Madam Sarojini Naidu visited San Francisco, on the 24th of January 1929, and gave in this city a public lecture concerning the social and political awakening of India.

Thousands of men and women, representing Americans of all walks of life, responded to her incomparable exposition with tremendous enthusiasm.

She was, of course, especially greeted as their leader and guest by the East Indians who reside in California. And the India-American Association, representing Indians of every profession and status presented to Madam Naidu an address of welcome inscribed upon vellum, and encased in an ornate casket.

I am sending to you the text of the address, and hope that you will be able to reproduce it in the columns of your esteemed journal, for Madam Naidu's present American visit, and all that pertains to it, is something of great national significance for India.—Yours, etc.,

GODHA RAM CHANNON,

General Secretary,
"India American Association",
THE INDIA-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION,
268, Market Street,
San Francisco,
California, U. S. A.
February 1, 1929.

The following is the text of the address given to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on behalf of the India American Association of San Francisco:—

SAROJINI NAIDU, GREETINGS!

We bring to you this expression of our deep homage to you. Will you measure the depth of our affection, not by any attempted eloquence on our part, but by the purity and ardor of the sentiments that are welling up within us and crying for expression, at this unique occasion?

You have enriched mankind with your rare creative gifts. You incarnate the Creative Spirit, for you are a poet of poets, and your name is a star on the firmament of the best literary art of the world.

Thus, you have a high place above the dust of merely national controversies. But we who feel it a privilege to be your compatriots, have felt some of the radiance of your work, in a special sense. Your songs have voiced the genius of our nation, and sustained our national gayety and morale.

During our wanderings around half the circumference of the earth, how often your inspired poetry has offset our discouragement and nostalgia, and upheld the breath of freedom in us. And, for the moment, we greet you as a fellow wanderer, and greet you with your own golden lay:

"From the threshold of the Dawn

On we wander, always on . . .

Life may grant us, or withhold

Roof or raiment, bread or gold

But our hearts are gay and bold . . .

So, we go a fearless band

The staff of freedom in our hand

Wandering from land to land." (S. N.)

Sarojini Naidu, with such leadership as yours, the wanderers' staff in the hands of your countrymen becomes verily a staff, and a flag, of freedom!

Like all major poets, who are also prophets that set humanity on fire, you stepped down from your exalted ivory tower of literary art, and became an iconoclast, and a builder of new values in India's public life.

As an active reformer, as a conspicuous personal force of the modern world, turning contemporary civilization into new channels of intelligence, prosperity and liberty, you have chosen a particularly difficult field for your operations. We mean that, no worker for human emancipation has so difficult a task ahead of him or her as the reformer has in India. For, in addition to indigenous obstacles, which every nation had to face in changing from an old pre-scientific and despotic to a scientific and democratic life, India has to encounter the organized opposition of powerful and astute aliens, whose advantage it is to keep her fettered. Is there a greater anomaly in modern times than the presence of India—marooned upon a barren island of reaction, under alien paternalism, in the midst of an ocean of world progress?

But a few of her sons and daughters did not lose heart, and bend their knees before humiliating circumstances. They kept the torch of India's ancient pride and modern aspiration burning. Their sacrifices have already cleared the path for India's New Awakening, that is, for her prosperity, health and vitality, rationality, and that full maturity, known as political and economic and social independence.

And in this illustrious and select group of India's New Knight Errants, fighting for decency and civilization against tremendous odds, you, Sarojini Naidu, shine with supreme luster.

The best tradition of India, that her daughters at times outshone the best of men, even on the field of battle, as did Lakshmi Bai, is nobly carried by you, and given new significance.

Sarojini Naidu, you come to the United States of America, the world's greatest republic and still the foremost champion of human rights, as evinced in the American sympathy for China and Ireland; you come to America's most beautiful city, and the most liberty-loving, as India's envoy, to take America into the confidence of the movement of India's emancipation, and to silence the black

calumny spread against India by her enemies.

So, we pledge our adherence to the hope that your object be completely fulfilled. And Sarojini Naidu, it is our most earnest hope that we may have the privilege to greet you again—in INDIA'S HALL OF FREEDOM!

INDIA AMERICAN ASSOCIATION,
GODHA RAM CHANNON,
General Secretary.

January 24, 1929.

San Francisco, Calif.

MR. JHABWALA

AN APPRECIATION

As a member of the Parsi community I feel proud that we have Jhabwala in our community. Mr. Jhabwala is a great social reformer and a self-sacrificing patriot. He is one of the pioneers of the labour movement in this country, and the labour awakening, visible to-day throughout the country is largely the result of his ceaseless activities in that direction at the cost of immense self-sacrifice. His marvelous capacity for work and his unbounded love for the labouring classes can well be judged from his single-handed fight against the combined forces of capitalism and the Government. He has never known any rest for himself and was always seen moving about from place to place not caring a bit for the excessive heat of summer or for his own comforts. The cause of the poor is so sacred to him that he cared more for his work than for his food and at times he had to go without any food at all. Like Lenin he worked hard and lived the simple life of a labourer. He firmly believes that the salvation of mankind lies in the service of the poor and the downtrodden. In his parting message to the press this great social reformer has confirmed his belief in the sacred cause he has cherished and has told us that he has lived for the removal of the distress from the poor masses and shall die for the same. What a noble resolve. How many of us are prepared to follow in the footsteps of Jhabwala? Surely when the country resolves to fight in right earnest the day of India's freedom will soon dawn.

In the meanwhile, I offer my hearty congratulations, to the honoured leaders. All honour to them.

R. D. BALIWALA.

GENERAL SARRAIL DEAD

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Paris.—The death has occurred of General Sarrail the former High Commissioner in Syria.—Renter.

(General Maurice Paul Emmanuel Sarrail was born in 1856. In 1901 he was appointed Commandant of the Ecole Militaire d'Infanterie (St. Maixent) and the next year was promoted Lieutenant-colonel. In 1907 he became Director of Infantry at the War Office. In 1911 he was promoted general of division and on Nov. 1, 1913 was given command of the 8th Army Corps being later (April 24, 1914), transferred to the Sixth Corps which he commanded on the outbreak of the World War. On September 2, 1914 after commanding the Sixth Corps in the Battle of the Frontiers he was appointed to succeed Ruffey as Commander of the Third Army formed the pivot of the wheel-back of the Allied forces during the retreat to the Marne, and General Sarrail maintained it as such on the N. W. front of Verdun, although authorised and indeed ordered to fall back. His part in bringing about the situation which enabled Marshal Joffre to counter-attack was as important and as brilliant as Gallieni's on the other flank. Later he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces. After his return to France he saw no further active service. In April 1918 he was placed on the reserve on reaching the age-limit. Soon after the end of the war he published his account of the Salonika operations.)

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Sayedul Karim Salimdar at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

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BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 25 1929

A PRINCESS FALLS IN LOVE

Ex-Kaiser's "No" To His Sister

An amazing Royal document will be published shortly in the memoirs of the ex-Kaiser's sister, Princess Victoria of Schaumburg-Lippe, who some time ago created a sensation by marrying M. Alexander Zoubkoff, a young Russian many years her junior.

In these memoirs there originally was to appear a remarkably intimate chapter which the Princess, however, subsequently cut out.

This chapter the "Sunday Chronicle" is able to publish. It deals in the frankest way with her love affair with M. Zoubkoff.

No more revealing human story has ever been written by one of the Royal rank. Taking the form of a diary, it reveals the woman behind the proud Princess of the Hohenzollern line; it shows her sharing the emotions of women in love the world over.

A great many people have been very charming to us and have been genuinely glad at our marriage," she writes. "A great many good wishes came to us from England, with the offer of a loan of a house for the honeymoon. One English lady sent me some orange blossoms which she herself had worn at her wedding—a kindly act which I much appreciated."

STORY TOLD IN HER DIARY.

To describe the state of her feelings at the time when she met Baron Zoubkoff, the Princess gives the following excerpts from her diary:

Monday.—Today Count C. was here to tea, and with him came his cousin Baron Zoubkoff. They are coming again to-morrow.

Tuesday. Baron Z. and his cousin came again to-night for dinner. What an interesting young man this. He is tall, dark, and very handsome. He seems to be very intelligent, and I shall continue to invite him to the Palais. To-morrow I have again invited them both to dinner.

Wednesday.—They have been to dinner, and we have all had a very enjoyable evening. After dinner we danced. Baron Z.—is an excellent dancer. He seems to have travelled a great deal, and has interested me very much. I have invited him to play a set of tennis to-morrow.

Thursday.—Baron Z. came this morning, and we had a good set of tennis. He is a very good player, and I enjoyed it immensely. He is charming, and I hope he will continue to visit me. He is taking me to the opera at Cologne to-morrow.

Thursday (midnight). I have just returned from the opera. How nice it has been. We have seen "Madame Butterfly". I have enjoyed it. There were several people whom I know. They do not know the Baron, and I noticed that they were very interested in him. They were probably wondering who he is.

FOUND HIM AN IDEAL MAN.

He is an ideal man to accompany a lady. He is attractive, a good deal, and I think that he enjoys my company.

He is very poor, but is not ashamed of his poverty. He related to me that he was wearing a borrowed suit of clothing at our first meeting. He was also almost penniless. I admire his frankness.

Friday.—To-day we have been on the River Rhine. We paddled to Föngimminister and picked up the hills. How attentive Baron Z. is. I was wearing some flowers which I had gathered from the ground this morning, and as I was stepping into the boat they became unfastened and fell into the river. He insisted on buying me some more from an old flower seller who was passing by.

Saturday.—Count C. accompanied the Baron here to dinner to-night. He has again told me of some of his adventures and misfortunes. He is a noble family, but they lost everything in the Revolution.

At one time he told me that he was a deck-hand, and sailed to Newcastle and Grimsby. He was in England for a few weeks.

He tried his fortune at cards, and told me that one day he would win

several hundreds and the next day be almost penniless. At this stage he met a man who was down on his luck and who also played cards a great deal. They decided to have their winnings, thinking that it would be better for both of them. Unfortunately, neither of them could win, and at last the Baron decided to sell his fur coat.

EARNING HIS OWN LIVING.

On his return this man begged the Baron to lend him the money so that he might return to his home, which was some distance away, and then he would telegraph the return of the money. This man, unfortunately, suffered from a convenient forgetfulness. This left the Baron without means entirely, so he had to set to and do whatever he could to earn enough money to live.

However, through his own determination he has made good. I admire him for his candour and for his perseverance, and what he has suffered has only made me appreciate him the more.

Friday.—He is here to tea to-day. How much happier I am when he is here. It is very dull and quiet in this large Palais. Now, at the moment of writing, I can look through my window and see him shooting at the target. He is an excellent shot.

Saturday.—He was here this morning. We played tennis again. I am getting very fond of him, and am dreading the day of his departure.

Sunday.—To-day Baron Z. heard from his mother. She is very ill, so he is leaving here to-morrow. How I shall miss him. I shall go away to Knocke, in Belgium, where I can think things out.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.—Knocke is very nice and restful, but now I miss the Baron. I dread to think that one day he will leave Bonn.

It will seem so desolate without him. He has become part of my life, and I shall miss him dreadfully.

Saturday.—I have returned from Knocke to my Palais. How long this week has been, but he will be here today. He is coming to tea. How excited I am at the thought of meeting him again. I have missed him a great deal.

Monday.—He came to tea, and also stayed to dinner. He told me that he had missed me, and that he was glad to come back to the Palais to see me. How much I have missed him, no one will ever know. I care for him a great deal, and I am sure he cares for me.

EX-KAISER REFUSES CONSENT.

If he should propose to me some day, I wonder what my brother will say?

Tuesday.—He came again to-day, and we are to go to dinner to-night. I shall put on my prettiest gown.

Wednesday.—We had dinner at 12.30. We had dinner at 12.30, and Baron Z. has proposed. I have accepted. I wonder what my brother will say about the marriage. He will refuse his consent I feel sure, but I shall overstep all barriers.

I will not sacrifice my own happiness and that of my fiancé for the sake of worldly criticism. People will say that there is too great a difference in our ages for complete happiness, but if two people really care for each other nothing else matters. Titles, money—everything—may go, but I will keep our happiness. My fiancé cares for me, and I for him. I shall tell my brother and sister know to-morrow.

Wednesday.—As I expected, my brother has refused his consent. But my sister wishes the Baron to be presented to her. I shall take him to-morrow to her Palais at Frankfurt.

Thursday.—To-day my sister has met him! At first the meeting was very strained, but the personality of the Baron soon made her realize that he is indeed a man to be admired. The formal engagement was announced last night. I dread the publicity which the papers will give the marriage.

START OF A FRESH LIFE.

Though I referred in my diary to my brother's consent to my marriage, and though I regret not having pro-

POLA NEGRI'S TANTRUMS

PRINCESS FILM STAR ABANDONS ROLE

Pola Negri's temperament, according to Paris-Midi, is responsible for broken contract and a quest by the producer of a forthcoming French film for a new star. The well-known film actress, who is the wife of Prince Paul Serge Mdivani, was engaged to play the principal part in "The Queen's Necklace."

M. Gaston Ravel, the producer, said that it was impossible to work with her. "I had an appointment with her at the costume shop the other day for 9.30 a.m.," he declared. "After two telephone messages she kept us waiting till 5 o'clock, and then it was too late to try on her costumes."

A few days later we waited in vain for her at the studio, and when I remonstrated she said she would attend the studio only when it suited her."

M. Ravel added that she demanded a bathroom and a suit of rooms adjoining the studio, an understudy to take her place while the lamps were being adjusted, and 30 screens to be placed in such a way that she would be hidden from the view of other people in the studio while the films were being shot.

Pola Negri made no objection when the producer intimated his intention of annulling her contract, and she even paid £1,000 indemnity.

TRUTHFUL WINSTON

CELEBRITIES—BY A SWEDISH AUTHOR

What the foreigner thinks of the British is always interesting, frequently enlightening, and sometimes profitable. The young Swedish writer, Knut Hagberg, has been taking stock of a number of British personalities, living and dead and his book, "Kings, Churchills and Statismans" (Hodley Head, 12s. 6d.), bristles with telling comments and witty phrases.

We select a few of his other dicta at random:

George IV (when Prince of Wales): He was charmingly handsome and had an exceptionally fine and athletic body. He moved with unassuming elegance and played his part with exquisite dignity right up to twelve o'clock at night, when he was apt to become a little forward with shapely ladies.

Queen Victoria: An original, loving, calm being, who took her bearings from reality and, in her practical way, steered the greatest domain which anyone had yet commanded. She was at the same time sovereign lady and citizen's wife, with the limitations of both, but also with the merits of both.

Edward VI.: King Edward was not only intellectually the superior of his adversary (the Kaiser) but even morally, in so far as patriotism, loyalty, self-command and willingness to sacrifice his own interests for the good of the State are moral virtues.

Wilhelm II.: Kaiser Wilhelm stands in history as the complete antithesis to his uncle, Edward VII., whom he hated so intensely and by whom at the same time he never ceased to be attracted and interested: the successful and unselfish man of the world; who wished to lead a life of peace and world policy and accomplished both with great success—the humane realist, whose reign was so important in the history of his country.

Edward VII. spoke in the name of history when he said of Wilhelm II.: "He is the most brilliant failure in history."

Lloyd George: He has sought the goal without consideration of the means. A tradition-bound Englishman would never have been able to mould Liberals and Conservatives into one anti-Socialist Party.

In judging Lloyd George one must reckon with the fact that at the end of the war he was a tired man. He had fought it out and he had won. He had only lived for victory. When the armistice was signed his only feeling was one of emptiness.

Winston Churchill: He has never mastered his inclination to tell the mighty the padded truth. He has often been mercilessly severe in judgment, he had often forgotten himself. He has a fault, which is disastrous for him who wishes to appear to the best advantage among mankind—he is incapable of telling a lie, small or great.

cured it, it was not really essential to have it, for when I married into the Schaumburg-Lippe family I passed out of the jurisdiction of the Kaiser," explained the Princess.

"I feel that a fresh life has opened out to me, one that, with the graciousness of Providence, will be full of happiness in my newly-found companionship."—"Sunday Chronicle."

FEMINISM IN CHINA

FIRST WOMAN MAGISTRATE

PEKING, Feb. 2

Evidence that a vigorous feminist movement is to be found even in the interior of China is afforded by the publication of a stirring call to action issued to the women of Honan province by an organisation which calls itself the "Committee for the Advancement of Women's Rights."

In a trenchantly worded appeal to "women of standing and understanding" the Committee says:

Unfortunately for us we have been born women, and more unfortunately, Chinese women. For because of this we are heirs to a long tradition of oppression and some thousands of years of unequal treatment. Only in these last few years has a ray of light penetrated the darkness of our circumstances. Only now have we secured a precarious footing in society; the vast multitude of our sisters are still engulfed in a bitter sea of trouble. They stretch their necks and look to us to save them, and unless we respond to their cry who will take any thought for their sad case?

The last twenty years have seen a tide of new thought flowing as far even as remote Honan, the appeal goes on to point out, and women now have a place under the banner of the Kuomintang. They have gained a foothold in the political arena, and women's societies are springing up everywhere. Propaganda is being carried on and women's work for woman is under way.

SOCIAL EVILS.

But much remains still to be done. There is the question of prostitution: Are they not human beings? Why must women suffer this shame and be exposed to inhuman treatment? Is it not because they have no freedom and are bound to this life from economic necessity? Then take the question of slavery. Are not these children born into families as we are? Why is it that only girls are sold for slaves and live to be badgered about like cattle? Does it not come from the bad habit of regarding women as inferior creatures? And marriage! We must destroy the custom of polygamy and demand liberty for the women as well as for the man. And yet even the educated girls let themselves be cajoled into marrying a man who has already one or more wives. This is because the arrangements for weddings are in the hands of unscrupulous relatives who make money by selling the girl to the highest bidder. Should we not exert ourselves to have this evil custom abolished?

The interdict on social intercourse between the sexes also is warmly assailed.

When men and women gather for friendly converse a certain class of old fogys regard it as a great breach of the proprieties. Surely it is time that this old prejudice was swept away. In many villages and smaller towns there are no girls' schools, but fatuous parents will not allow their girls to go to the ordinary school because they must sit in the same class as boys. This is a stupid bias, long out of date in civilised countries. And there are many other social inequalities the removal of which would benefit not women only but society in general.

POSER FOR CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

Meanwhile the government of Hoep (formerly Chihli) province has shown itself abreast of the times by appointing as the first woman magistrate in China Miss Kuo Feng-min, who was placed thirty-sixth in a competitive examination to fill vacancies in the provincial Civil Service. Miss Kuo, who is 29, belongs to the Kuomintang. Formerly she ran a hat factory at Tientsin. Three other women who took the examination with her were unsuccessful. Some of the questions put to the candidates were calculated to tax their legal knowledge to the limit; at all events they called for the exercise of a good deal of imagination. One propounded the following delicate problem in procedure:

What should a magistrate do if he should see a swain attempting to kiss

SECRETS OF YOUR DAILY PAPER

The Great Game of Journalism

Will journalism in the future be even a greater and more attractive profession than it is at present? That is a question which at least one practical journalist has asked himself after reading Mr. Frederick W. Carter's admirable little book, "Secrets of Your Daily Paper" (Cassell, 2s. 6d.).

Mr. Carter points out that of recent years there has been a flow of politicians from Whitehall to the City, and his belief is that one day Fleet Street will send its men out to take its share of these dazzling emoluments. For the aristocrats have invaded Fleet Street. Viscount Castlereagh, the Marquess of Donegall, the Earl of Coltenham, and the Hon. Patrick Balfour, heir to Lord Kinross, have become working journalists. They are welcome. But the answer of the scribes will be to compete with the aristocracy in the spheres of adventure and activity formerly reserved for the favoured people who could boast blue blood.—Thus writes Henry S. Doig in "T. F. Weekly."

THE REPORTER'S JOB.

Mr. Carter's object is to tell us all about his profession from the standpoint of the working journalist himself. He does not describe the newspaper man in dithyrambs as the Slave of the Lamp, and the Servant of Light. He tells us that the minimum salary for a staff reporter in London is nine guineas a week, though the majority of the papers pay a much higher rate, ranging from ten to twenty guineas a week, and that when he is sent on a story he receives in addition to his railway fare, a fixed allowance of twenty-five shillings a day for hotel expenses.

That is the kind of thing that the young aspirant wants to know. He wants to know, also, how he can get one of these positions, and what he will have to do to get it. That, again, is what Mr. Carter tells him.

STALKING THE STORY.

He goes out, as it were, with the reporter in search of a story—the rumoured engagement of a peer's heir to a farm labourer's daughter. He first visits the library in the office to verify the fact that the peer's heir really exists, and is eligible for marriage, and to get his address. A telephone message to the house may produce no reply, for the heir may be abroad or out of town, and the servants may have been told nothing, or told to know nothing.

Then the reporter looks up the peer's family, and tries each member of it in turn. Other reporters will be sent out to the country seats of the peer, to gossip with the local people, the vicar, the vergers, the postmaster, or the publican. If there is anything in the rumour sooner or later one of the reporters will get on to it, and will come back with the story fully verified.

A young lady on the bank of a river in a deserted district, and at the same time should perceive a demented man attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the stream? Should he arrest the swain or save the lunatic? Explain your views.

One resourceful reply was that the magistrate should first shove the swain into the river and then jump in and save the lunatic. This done he should leave the offender to shift for himself, hand over the lunatic to a policeman, and see the young lady home. Miss Kuo's solution of the poser has not been disclosed.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND COMMITTEE

PURSE TO BE PRESENTED TO BACKBAY HERO IN APRIL

A meeting of the Executive of the Nariman Purse Fund was held at the Servants of India Society on Saturday last when it was resolved that the Purse should be presented to Mr. Nariman in April 1929 at a public meeting to be held for the purpose. It was further resolved to co-opt Dr. A. G. Merchant, Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati, Mr. B. E. Mistry, Mr. Jivraj G. Nensay and Mr. G. D. Phause as members of the Executive Committee. The meeting further resolved that Mr.

and will possibly bring a photograph of the fortunate girl, borrowed, it may be from one of her school chums or neighbours.

Then Mr. Carter follows the copy on its passage through the office until it appears in print. He goes with it to the news editor, who decides on its importance, the length to be given to it, and its place in the paper; then to the sub-editor, who may add to it or alter it, and possibly cut it down to the required size; then up to the composing room, where it is set in type, proofs, pulled and read, until it ultimately reaches you, after running through the printing presses at the rate of forty thousand copies an hour, duplicated on many machines, in the morning paper on your breakfast table.

GETTING IN.

The outstanding thing about journalism is that it is an open profession. If you have a good story to tell you can walk into any newspaper office, and, as a rule, sell it on the spot.

And you can repeat that process as often as you like, always provided that you have a good story to tell. Mr. Carter takes the trouble to tell you what a news story really is, as well as how to get it and what to do with it, to find out when something happens, the point about it, and the aspect if it which makes it worth printing. He summarizes it in the admirable Fleet Street formula: "that if a dog bites a man, that is commonplace, but if a man bites a dog, that is news."

It would be very foolish to suppose, because Mr. Carter makes the first steps in journalism so clear, that they are easy steps. The competition in an open profession is naturally extremely keen, and the beginner has to cope with experts on every hand. That is why he should strain every effort to become himself an expert on one particular topic. When he becomes an acknowledged authority on this topic, whatever it may be, his path to the sunny side of Fleet Street becomes comparatively easy.

THE BEST ROAD TO FLEET STREET.

But if his object is to get into the land of succession, as it is called, to aim at the big positions on the administrative side, he must realize that there is no royal road. As in other walks of life, he should begin at the bottom, preferably in the provinces, where all-round experience is more easily gained, fight his way to Fleet Street, and there, in the dust and turmoil of the daily battle, push forward to the seats of the mighty.

And even in that battle, long, arduous, and enjoyable as it may prove, it should be no mean advantage to have Mr. Carter to lead one by the hand into the great combat. His book will be better than a portfolio of introductions to any young man who has the stuff of the Street within himself.

J. K. Mehta and Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji be appointed working Treasurers and that an account may be opened with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, in the name of Nariman Purse Fund and that the said account be operated upon by the aforesaid two working Treasurers and that the cheques drawn by them be countersigned by one of the two following working Secretaries, viz. Mr. F. J. Ginnwald and Mr. Kanji Gordhandas Budhdeo who should present the said accounts at every meeting of the Executive Committee. The meeting further resolved that the Secretaries should expedite collection of the funds as to be able to finish the work before 30th April 1929.

The public and gentlemen who have promised to give donations to the said Fund are therefore requested to send their donations to Mr. F. Ginnwald, Mr. Kanji Gordhandas Budhdeo Joint Working Secretaries, to Mr. J. K. Mehta, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Hornby Road, or to Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetba Market, who are the Working Treasurers for the said Fund, as early as possible so that the Purse may be presented to Mr. Nariman in April next as resolved by the Committee.

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